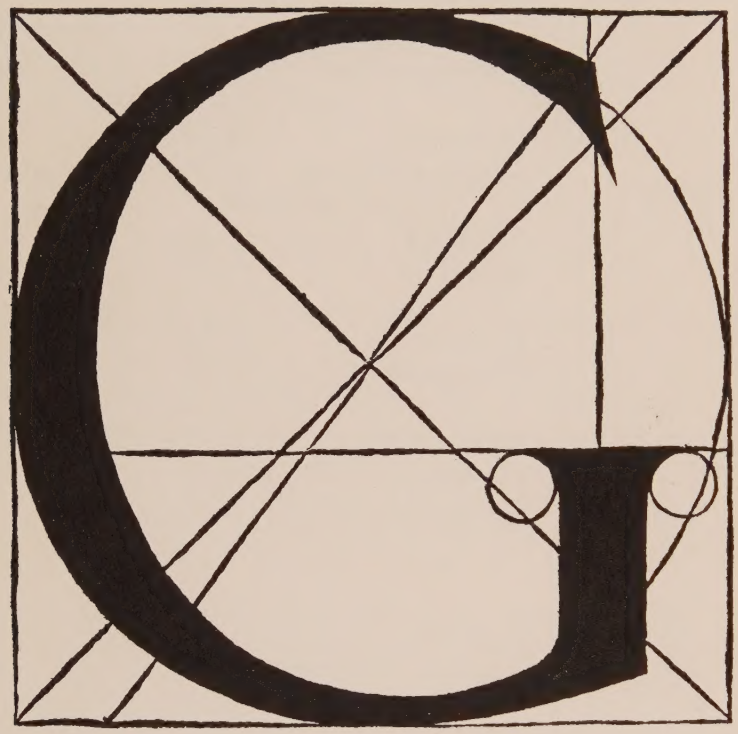
6/18/76

HIGHLIGHTS

FIFTY IMPORTANT BOOKS FROM FIVE CENTURIES (1491–1922)



CATALOGUE 68

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HALDENSTRASSE 9, LUZERN

SUBJECT INDEX

Aeronautics 50
Africa 6
Aluminium 47
Anatomical Illustration 13, 17, 35
Anatomy 8a, 13, 14, 15, 17, 24, 54
Anthropology 11
Architecture 41, 43, 48
Astronomy 22, 45

Bacteriology 2, 27, 30
Baldung, Hans 42
Biology 21, 24
Bosse, Abraham 16
Botany 16, 24

Cinematography 38

Dibner, Heralds of Science 1, 3, 15, 28, 33, 50
Dürer, Albrecht 9, 19

Economics 37, 49
Electricity 18
Evolution 33

Flanders 59

Galle, Philip 59
Gastronomy 2
Geology 1, 11, 24, 34

Homoeopathy 25
Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science 1, 3, 14, 27, 28, 33, 34, 44, 45, 46

Illustrated Books 8, 9, 19, 26, 41, 42, 43, 48, 59
Incunabula 8, 9, 19, 26, 45

Kulmbach, Hans v. 42

Leonardo da Vinci 48

Mathematics 3, 28
Milestones of Science 15, 18, 28, 30, 33, 34, 38, 44, 47
Methodism 29
Mesmerism 36

Obstetrics 35
Oceanography 34

Pathology 13
Philosophy 12, 31, 32, 40
Photography 38, 39
Physics 4, 23, 24, 28, 44, 46
Physiology 6, 7
Politics 49
Printing and the Mind of Man 1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 40, 41, 44, 45, 49
Printing Types 10
Psychiatry 52, 53
Psychology 21, 32, 36, 40, 51, 55, 56, 57, 60

Quantum Theory 44

Radioactivity 46
Robert, Nicolas 16
Rose, H. 18

Schäufelein, H. 42
Sociology 12

Technology 20
Theory of Colors 23

Writing Books 58
Wolgemut, Michael 19

Zoology 14, 15

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C A T A L O G U E 68

H I G H L I G H T S

FIFTY IMPORTANT BOOKS
FROM FIVE CENTURIES
(1491-1922)

THE FOUNDER OF GLACIAL GEOLOGY

1. AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rodolphe (1807-1873). Etudes sur les Glaciers. Text vol.: 8vo. (6), V, 346 pp., 1 leaf errata; atlas: folio, *21 lithographs and 14 explanatory outline sheets*. Half morocco, original green printed wrappers of the text volume and lithographed title of the atlas bound in.

Neuchâtel, Jent & Gassman, 1840. *sFr. 7,800.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION, THE ATLAS WITH THREE UNRECORDED SUPPLEMENTARY PLATES. Agassiz studied at several German universities and among his teachers were Schelling, Oken and Döllinger. During the years 1832-1846 he was professor at Neuchâtel, then he moved to America and became professor at Harvard University "where he founded the Museum of Comparative Zoology and became one of the great teachers of biology and natural sciences of the nineteenth century. His 'Studies on Glaciers' is one of his most influential books. Together with Charpentier and other companions he built a hut on the Aar glacier and made extensive observations on the glaciers near Chamonix and the great moraines of the Rhone Valley, investigating their action on the formation of land masses... Agassiz came to the conclusion that certain smooth rock faces above the present level of glaciers and on the lower southern slopes of the Jura mountains could not have been worn onto their present shape by water (as had been suggested) but only by ice moving over them, although they were far removed from the present path of glaciers " *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 188)*. He observed similar phenomena in Scotland and in Ireland and remarked "that great sheets of ice, resembling those now existing in Greenland, once covered all the countries in which inistratified gravel (boulder drift) is found; that this gravel was in general produced by trituration of the sheets of ice upon the subjacent surface". He named this geological period Ice Age.

Etudes
sur
LES GLACIERS
PAR
L. AGASSIZ.

Dessinés d'après nature
et Lithographiés
par
J.ph BETTANNIER
1840.

et la Lithographie de
H. NICOLET
A NEUCHATEL
Suisse

No. 1. Agassiz. Etudes sur les Glaciers. Neuchâtel, 1840.

Two of the three supplemntary plates show Agassiz' hut, the "Hôtel des Neuchâtellois", constructed on one of the Aar glaciers. To this set is joint: E. Desor. Nouvelles excursions et séjours dans les Glaciers et les hautes régions des Alpes de M. Agassiz...Neuchâtel, 1845.

Very attractive set, a marginal tear in the four last leaves in the atlas are carefully repaired and one missing outline sheet is supplied in facsimile.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 309; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 98; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 1; Darmstaedter, p. 419; Günther, Geschichte der anorganischen Wissenschaften im 19. Jahrhundert, pp. 129-130; Mather/Mason, A Source Book in Geology, pp. 329-335; Poggendorf I, 16; Schweizer Aerzte als Forscher, Entdecker und Erfinder (Basle, 1945), pp. 63-64; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 236.

See reproduction opposite.

L'ART DE CONSERVER,

PENDANT PLUSIEURS ANNÉES,

TOUTES LES SUBSTANCES ANIMALES ET VÉGÉTALES;

OUVRAGE soumis au Bureau consultatif des Arts et Manufactures, revêtu de son approbation, et publié sur l'invitation de S. Exc. le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

PAR APPERT,

Propriétaire à Massy, département de Seine et Oise, ancien Confiseur et Distillateur, Élève de la bouche de la Maison ducale de Christian IV.

« J'ai pensé que votre découverte méritait
» un témoignage particulier de la bienveillance
» du Gouvernement. »
Lettre de S. Exc. le Ministre de l'Intérieur.

A PARIS,

CHEZ PATRIS ET Cie, IMPRIMEURS-LIBRAIRES, QUAI NAPOLÉON, AU COIN DE LA RUE DE LA COLOMBE, N° 4.

1810.

No. 2. Appert. Paris, 1810.

2. APPERT, François Nicolas (1750-1841). L'Art de Conserver, pendant plusieurs années, toutes les substances animales et végétales. 8vo. XXXII, 166 pp. *With an engraved folding plate.* Contemporary wrappers.

Paris, Patris & Cie, 1810. *sFr. 1,300.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION. "In Appert's process the foodstuff was placed in clean bottles, well corked, and subsequently the bottles were raised to the boiling-point of water. In this way the destructible material could be kept unchanged for a long time" (Bulloch, *The History of Bacteriology,* p. 45).

Appert, a cook and confectioner, received a prize of 12.000 francs by Napoleon for his method of food preservation. With this method he demonstrated practically the process of Pasteurisation (nearly 50 years before its scientific explanation) and it then led to the vast expansion of the canning industry of today.

Fine uncut copy with Appert's authograph signature, against counterfeits, on the verso of the half-title, a few light spots here and there.

Bitting, Gastronomic Bibliography, pp. 13 ff.; Lechevalier/Solotorovsky, Three Centuries of Microbiology, pp. 33-34; Russo, Elements de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 107; Simon, Biblioteca Gastronomica, 136 (third ed.); Vicaire, Bibliographie Gastronomique, p. 34; Wellcome Historical Medical Library, II, p. 51.

See reproduction on page 3.

'GIVE ME A PLACE TO STAND, AND I WILL MOVE THE EARTH'

3. ARCHIMEDES (287-212 B.C.). Opera (in Greek, edited by Thomas Gechauff) Folio. Four parts in one vol. 4 unnumb. leaves, 68 pp., 2 leaves; 139, (1) pp.; 4 leaves, 163, (1) pp.; 2 leaves, 65, (1) pp., 1 blank leaf. *With numerous woodcut initials and diagrams in the text.* Half-calf.

Basle, Johannes Herwagen, 1544. *sFr. 7,000.-*

FIRST EDITION. The editor, Thomas Venatorius (Geschauff), "was born at Nuremberg about 1490, after 1504 became a pupil of Schöner, and was also a friend of Pirckheimer, fullfilled the intentions of Regiomontanus to publish various works of Archimedes together with the commentaries of Eutocius of Ascalon upon them. He obtained the Greek text for this from the library of Pirckheimer and the Latin translation from the version of James of Cremona included among the literary remains of Regiomontanus, whose manuscript had passed after 1522 into the possession of Venatorius" (Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science,* V, pp. 369-370).

"Archimedes - together with Newton and Gauss - is generally regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians the world has ever known, and if his influence had not been overshadowed at first by Aristotle, Euclid and Plato, the progress of the modern mathematics might have been much faster. As it was, his influence began to take full effect only after the publication of this first printed edition which enabled Descartes, Galileo and Newton in particular to build on what he had begun" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 43).*

Entry of ownership by a contemporary hand "Johannes Hunault Senatori Parisiensis" and some marginal annotations by the same hand. Fine copy.

Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 137; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 5; Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 72; Index Aureliensis 106.869; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 6-8; Hoffmann I, p. 228; Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science I, pp. 169-172; Smith, Rara Arithmetica, pp. 226-228.

See reproduction below.

ΑΡΧΙΜΗΔΟΥΣ

ΤΟΥ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΙΟΥ, ΤΑ ΜΕΧΡΙ
νῦν σωζόμενα, ἅπαντα.

ARCHIMEDIS SYRACVSANI
PHILOSOPHI AC GEOMETRAE EX-
cellentiſſimi Opera, quæ quidem extant, omnia, multis iam ſeculis deſi-
derata, atq; à quàm pauciſſimis hactenus uiſa, nuncq;
primùm & Græcè & Latinè in lu-
cem edita.

Quorum Catalogum uerſa pagina reperies.

Adiecta quoq; ſunt
EVTOCII ASCALONITAE
IN EOSDEM ARCHIMEDIS LI-
bros Commentaria, item Græcè & Latinè,
nunquam antea excuſa.

Cum Cæſ. Maieſt. gratia & priuilegio
ad quinquennium.

BASILEAE,
Ioannes Heruagius excudi fecit.
An. MDXLIIII.

No.3. Archimedes. 1544.

ISOTOPES

BY
F. W. ASTON, M.A., D.Sc., A.I.C., F.R.S.
FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

LONDON
EDWARD ARNOLD & CO.
1922
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No. 4. Aston. 1922.

ISOTOPES

4. ASTON, Francis William (1877-1945). Isotopes. 8vo. VIII, 152 pp. *With 4 plates and 21 illustrations in the text.* Original blue cloth.

London, Edward Arnold & Co., 1922. *sFr. 500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Aston had shown that the true atomic weight of an element is arrived at by averaging the mass of its constituent parts, and that are seven isotopes of

mercury and nine of xenon, the possibility that the atomic weights of elements would generally be whole numbers was finally abandoned. The reconstruction of the table of atomic weights by Aston's method showed that they are only in exceptional cases whole numbers when considered as multiples of the weight of a hydrogen atom. The ultimate consequences of these discrepancies are far reaching. The ratio between hydrogen and oxygen is not 4 : 1, as it should be, but rather less; which means that when four atoms of hydrogen are transformed into one helium atom some matter is annihilated. In fact this is an exemple of the interchageability between mass and energy which is postulated in Einstein's 'General Theory of Relativity'" (PMM).

Printing and the Mind of Man 412; Romer, The Discovery of Isotopes, pp. 60ff; Partington, A History of Chemistry, IV, pp. 932-934; Soddy, Atomic Energy, pp. 88ff.

See reproduction on page 5.

GEORGII BAGLIVI
MEDICI, & PROF. ROMANI
Soc. Reg. Londin.. Acad. Imperial. Leopold. Socii, &c.
DE
FIBRA MOTRICE,
Et Morboſa;

Nec non de Experimentis, ac Morbis
SALIVAE, BILIS, & SANGVINIS.
Ubi obiter de Reſpiratione, & Somno.
De Statice aeris, & liquidorum per obſervationes Barometricas, & Hydroſtaticas ad uſum reſpirationis explicata.
De Circulatione Sanguinis in teſtudine, ejuſdemque Cordis Anatome.

EPISTOLA
AD
ALEXANDRUM
PASCOLI.

PERUSIÆ Anno Jubilei MDCC. apud Coſtantinum.
SUPERIORUM PERMISSU.

No. 5. Baglivi. 1700.

Reiſen und Entdeckungen
in
NORD- UND CENTRAL-AFRIKA
in den Jahren 1849 bis 1855
von
Dr. Heinrich Barth.

Tagebuch
ſeiner im Auftrag der Brittischen Regierung unternommenen Reise.

Erster Band.
Mit Karten, Holzschnitten und Bildern.

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Gotha: Justus Perthes. 1857.

No. 6. Barth. 1857.

SMOOTH AND STRIPED MUSCLES

5. BAGLIVI, Giorgio (1668-1706). De fibra motrice et morbosa; nec non de Experimentis, ac Morbis Salivae, Bilis et Sanguinis. Ubi obiter de Respiratione, & Somno. De Staticr aeris, & liquidorum per observationes Barometricas, & Hypostaticas ad usum respirationis explicata. De circulatione Sangunis in testudine, ejusdem Cordis Anatome. Epistola ad Alexandrum Pascoli. 4to. 58 pp. Modern linnen, morocco back.

Perugia, Apud Costantium, 1700. *sFr. 1,500.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this most important work by the great pupil of Malpighi. Baglivi was appointed by Pope Clement XI to the chair of anatomy at the papal "Collegio della Sapienza".

"Baglivi was influenced by the Cartesian mechanical philosophy, and like Descartes, also searched for the motive power of the human machine. In addition to cardiac action, he declared that the meninges and their extensions, the 'fibrae membranacea' (membranous fibres of all small muscles) pulsated continuously, while another muscular force resided in the 'fibra motrices' (voluntary muscle fibres). For Baglivi, the nervous condition was a sort of oscillation of fine particles, transmitting along nerves. He obverved the circulation of blood in the mesenteric vessels of a frog using magnifying glass, and described a greater speed of flow in the center of the vasscular lumen. In another experiment, the heart of an animal was removed from the body and the persistence of its automatic contractions observed" (Rothschuh, *History of Physiology*, pp. 82-83).

Baglivi was the first to distinguish between smooth and striped muscles. This work contains also passages on saliva and biliary diseases, respiration and circulation of the blood.

Fine copy despite some light marginal staines at the last leaves.

Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 258-259; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 21; Long, A History of Pathology, p. 59; Zilboorg, A History of Medical Psychology, p. 264.

See reproduction opposite.

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA

6. BARTH, Heinrich (1821-1865). Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord- und Central-Afrika in den Jahren 1849 bis 1855. 8vo. 5 vols. XLII, (2), 638, 1 blank leaf, *with 6 maps;* XII, 762 pp., *with three maps;* XI, (1), 612 pp., *with three maps;* XII, 688 pp., *with one map;* XII, 804 pp., *with three maps, all the volumes are illustrated with numerous woodcuts in the text and lithographic plates.* Original green cloth, very lightly rubbed.

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1857-1858. *sFr. 1,400.-*

FIRST EDITION. "At the instance of Bunsen and other scientists, Barth and Adolf Overweg, a Prussian astronomer, were appointed colleagues of James Richardson, an explorer of the Sahara, who had been selected by the British government to open commercial relations with the states of central and western Sudan. The party left Tripoli early 1850, but the deaths of Richardson and Overweg left Barth to carry on the mission alone. He returned to Europe in September 1855, after one of the most fruitful expeditions ever undertaken in the inner Africa. In addition to journeys across the Sahara, Barth traversed the country from lake Chad to Bagirmi on the east to Timbuktu on the west and Cameroon on the south, making prolonged sojourns in the ancient sultanates or emirates of Bornu, Nupe, Sokoto, and Gando and at Timbuktu. He studied minutely the topography, history, civilisation and resources of the countries visited. For its accuracy, interest, variety and extent of information Barth's

'Travels' have few rivals among works of the kind. It is a book that will rank as a standard authority on the regions in question". *(Ency. Brit.)*

Fine, mostly unopened set.

Gay, Bibliographie d'Afrique et d'Arabie, no. 207; Schibert, Heinrich Barth, Bahnbrecher der deutschen Afrikaforschung (1897); Cambridge Modern History, XII, p. 810 ff., Hassert, Die Erforschung Afrikas, p. 82 et passim; Neue Deutsche Biographie, I, pp. 602-603.

See reproduction on p. 6.

NOUVEAUX ÉLÉMENTS

DE LA

SCIENCE DE L'HOMME.

PAR M. BARTHEZ

CHANCELIER de l'Université de Medecine de Montpellier; Membre des Sociétés Royales des Sciences de Montpellier, & de Medecine de Paris; Censeur Royal.

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Chez JEAN MARTEL, AINÉ, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roi & des États.

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No. 7. Barthez. 1778.

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CELTIQUES

ET

ANTÉDILUVIENNES.

MÉMOIRE

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PAR

M. BOUCHER DE PERTHES.

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DUMOULIN, quai des Augustins, 13.

VICTOR DIDRON, place St.-André-des-Arts, 30.

1847

No. 11. Boucher de Perthes.

VITALISM

7. BARTHEZ, Paul Joseph (1734-1806). Nouveaux Eléments de la Science de l'Homme. Première Partie (only published). 8vo. 2 leaves, XXVII, (1), 348 pp., 3 leaves. Contemporary half-calf, gilt back, lightly rubbed.

Montpellier, Jean Martel Ainé, 1778. *sFr. 2,500.-*

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental work in the history of physiology. "P.J. Barthez believed that all diseases result from disequilibrium between the forces of sensi-

biblity and motility. He made a thorough analysis of all observed symptoms to decide which of the two forces must be aided to restore the balance, and put forward the novel hypothesis that efficacy is the only test of a remedy. Barthez's originality was that he treated symptoms rather than 'temperaments' and that, ignoring systematic views, he introduced a measure of logic into therapy" (Taton, *The Beginning of Modern Science*, p. 545).

"The idea of life force, the 'principe vital' (a term introduced by Barthez), entered into and took a prominent place in medico-psychological thought. The University of Montpellier, through Bordeau and particularly Barthez, was the carrier of this trend, which became known as vitalism. The trend proved immeasurable importance in the history of medical psychology. On one hand, Philippe Pinel, colleague and to some extent follower of Bartez, proved to be great reformer and revolutionary reorganizer of hospital psychiatry; and on the other, the same trend served as a stimulus to the development of neurology and also of the history of instincts which Freud introduced in the twentieth century" (Zilboorg, *A History of Medical Psychology*, p. 253).

Fine copy, very rare.

Caillet 787; Dictionary of Scientific Biography I, pp. 478-479; Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 364; Hanlin/Martin, The Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 271; Hirsch I, pp. 307-310; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 28; Nordenskiöld, The History of Biology, pp. 345-346, 621; Rothschuh, History of Physiology, p. 122; Wellcome II, p. 106.

See reproduction opposite.

A SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED DUTCH INCUNABULUM

8. BERNARDUS, Claravallensis (1091-1153). Sermones de tempore et de sanctis (in Dutch). Folio. 280 leaves. *Gothic type, rubricated throughout and supplied with large initials in red and blue ink by a contemporary hand. Illustrated with 20 woodcuts, including two full-page and some repeats.* Blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, clasps.

Zwolle, Peter van Os, (May 27), 1495. *sFr. 42,000.-*

FIRST RICHLY ILLUSTRATED DUTCH EDITION of the blessed Bernard of Clairvaux containing woodcuts of great beauty and significance to the graphic arts of the fifteenth century Netherlands.

The title-woodcut, the only illustration which is present also in the previous edition of 1484, depicts Bernardus with his abbot's staff presenting a flower to the infant Christ-child, who is standing on a parapet and is supported by Virgin Mary. The background is half-screened by a brocade hanging, and through the Gothic arches on the left one obtains a glimpse of what is presumably the abbey of Clairvaux. The arrangement of the figures, who stand behind a parapet on which rest a book, a pillow, and a vase of flowers, is altogether in the spirit of the great Netherlandish "primitive" painters such as Albert Oudwater and others.

The same remarks apply to the two woodcuts of saints on the third leaf verso and paticularly to the magnificent Annunciation on the fourth leaf. In the latter edition, which is described at length by W.M. Conway in *Woodcutters of the Netherlands in the Fifteenth Century*, p. 102, we may notice the influence of Dirk Bouts and the

No. 8. Bernardus. Sermones (in Dutch). Zwolle, Peter van Os, 1495.

Haarlem school. This applies even more to the very last woodcut, representing Jesus in full figure within a Gothic architectural frame, an elaborate brocade hanging in the background. In the present copy, this superb woodcut is skillfully hightened with shades of green color, giving it the pictorial quality which contemporary eyes evidently already saw in it.

Among other remarkable illustrations is the Adoration of the Magi (leaf LX verso), a Presentation in the Temple (leaf LXXVIII verso) and a Meeting of Mary and Elisabeth (leaf CXCIV verso). The latter illustration is flanked by two ornamental panels, one containing birds and monkeys, the other one an archer.

Splendid copy, some very light marginal staining.

HCR 2854; Goff-B-435; GKW 3948; BMC IX, 88 (imperfect); Proctor 9145.

See reproduction on page 9.

"ONE OF MEDICINE'S MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS" (GARRISON)

8a. BICHAT, Marie François Xavier (1771-1802). Anatomie Générale, Appliquée à la Physiologie et à la Médecine. 8vo. 2 parts in 4 vols. CXII pp., including two folding tables, pp. 1-244; (4)pp., pp. 245-636; XXXVIII pp., pp. 1-414; (4) pp., pp. 415-828. Green half-morocco.

Paris, Brosson, Gabon & Cie, 1801. *sFr. 1,100.-*

FIRST EDITION. "In 1793 a minor episode in the Revolution brought to Paris Marie-François-Xavier Bichat, whose eight years of work in the capital, in which he brought histology to the service of pathology, established his place with Morgagni and Virchow as one of the trio of founders of modern pathological science... Bichat had carried his ideas on anatomical structure without hesitation into general pathology, and was himself unmistakably aware of the influence they must have upon that science. His lasting reputation is based on his division of the body into textures, to which he was led partly through an ingenious analogy with chemistry. He distinguished 21 tissues, including nervous, 'cellular' or connective (so-named from its vesicular structure on inflation with air), vascular, muscular, osseous, cartilagineous, absorbent, glandular, dermoid, and others. In all this he did not use a microscope, but dissected by hand with fine tools" (Long, *A History of Pathology*, pp. 78-79).

Garrison-Morton 403; Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 145-155; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 42; Osler 1301; Rothschuh, The History of Physiolohy, pp. 166-167; Thornton, Medical Books, pp. 146-147; Waller 1027; Wellcome, p. 164.

WITH WOODCUTS BY ALBRECHT DUERER

9. BIRGITTA (ca. 1302-1373). Revelationes. Ed. Florian Waldauff, with a preface by Johannes de Turrecremata, a vita abreviata S. Birgitta and hymnus ad beatam Birgittam. Folio. 311 unnumbered leaves (lacking the final blank). *Illustrated with 59 woodcuts, including several repeats, by Albrecht Dürer and his School.* Contemporary blind stamped calf over wooden boards, clasps and spine carefully repaired.

Nürnberg, Anton Koberger, 21 September 1500. *sFr. 18,000.-*

No. 9. Birgitta. Revelationes. Woodcut by Albrecht Dürer.

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION BY ALBRECHT DUERER and his assistants in his studio and one of the chief monuments among Emperor Maximilian I's publishing ventures. For this edition Koberger let cut new illustrations in Dürer's workshop based on those of the first edition published 1492 in Lübeck (c.f. O. Hase, *Die Koberger,* 1895, pp. 178 ff.). The attribution of all the woodcuts to Dürer and his school was first made by Passavant (III, 183), also Friedländer, *Dürer,* (1919), pp. 37, 138, declared himself in favour of Dürer. Joseph Meder, *Dürerkatalog,* p. 278, assigned to Dürer the magnificent coat of arms of Emperor Maximilian and that of Knight Florian Waldauff of Waldenstein, the editor of this work, and a special devotee to S. Bridget. More recently, Friedrich Winckler (Thieme-Becker, *Künstlerlexikon,* vol. XXXVII, 1950 p. 40) has convincingly shown that 30 drawings for a series of glass paintings illustrating the life of S. Benedict, are Dürer's own work and are closely related to the illustrations of the *Revelationes.*

Dr. Willi Kurth, in *The complete Woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer,* (1946), p. 23, remarks on the differences of quality: "At the same time we must not forget that we have to do here with a commission which can only count as work ordered by a publisher for which Dürer delivered the drawings, and that his handwriting would be partly effaced by the draughtsman which transferred it to the block".

Also the catalogue of the exposition *Meister um Albrecht Dürer* in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg, (1961), p. 224, points out that at the present state of research the most obvious explanation for the style of these illustrations appears to be that Dürer made draughts and sketches for all the woodcuts in the *Revelationes,* which were transfered by an assistant on the woodblock and were then cut by an artisan familiar with the stile of the Wohlgemuth workshop.

Very fine copy with all the woodcuts in brilliant impressions.

H.-C. 3205; BMC II, p. 445; GKW 4392; Goff B-688; Fairfax Murray Cat., no. 73; Hollstein VII, 283; Panofsky II, no. 401; Schramm XVII, p. 10; Schreiber 3504; Winkler, Dürer (1957), p. 132.

See reproduction opposite.

DEDICATION COPY TO MARIA TERESA ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA

10. BODONI, Giambattista (1740-1813). Manuale Tipografico. Folio. 2 vols. 8 unnumbered leaves, XXVII, LXXII, (4) pp., 265 leaves, pp. 266-267 (index); 3 unnumbered leaves, 275 leaves (of which three are folding plates with musical notation), pp. 276-279 (index). *With a portrait of Bodoni by Appiani engraved by Rosaspina.* Original blue boards (the color of the House of Austria), gilt panels and back.

Parma, Presso la Vedova, 1818. *sFr. 22,500.-*

RARE ORIGINAL EDITION. Bodoni's *Manuale Tipografico* "was completed under the care of his widow and Luigi Orsi, who was for twenty years foreman to Bodoni. Signora Bodoni, writing to M. Durand l'ainé of Metz, from Parma (November 14, 1817), says: 'The *Manuale Tipografico* in two volumes on papier-vélin - the only paper used for it - is not yet completed, but it will be, without fail, at the beginning of the next year. I dare to believe that book-lovers will thank me for having published a volume which is so very important to Typography. The reception which it will have, will make up for some trouble it has cost me (although Bodoni has left the blocks or models for it) and considerable expenses which I shall have had to incur before it is finished.

MANUALE

TIPOGRAFICO

DEL CAVALIERE

GIAMBATTISTA BODONI

VOLUME PRIMO.

PARMA

PRESSO LA VEDOVA

MDCCCXVIII.

No. 10. Bodoni. Manuale Tipografico. 1818. Dedication copy.

Also in view of the fact that but 290 copies are struck off, I cannot dispose of them at less than 120 francs, without any reduction. M. Rosaspina has engraved *au burin* the portrait after which the celebrated Appiani... painted in oils, which is a striking likeness.'

"The first volume contains, under the title of *Serie di Caratteri Latini, Tondi e Corsivi,* a series of roman and italic types, which cover 144 pages. These run from *parmigianina* to *papale*. Sometimes there are as many as fourteen varieties of the same body in different designs and weights of line... Succeding pages (145-169) show *Serie di Caratteri Cancellereschi,* etc.

"The second volume contains an assemblage of roman and 'italic' Greek capitals, covering sixty-two pages; and exotic types beginning with Hebrew, run on to the ninety-seventh page. These are followed by German, Russian types, many of great splendour. The book closes with series of borders, mathematical, astronomical, and other signs, musical notation, etc... The work is probably the most elaborate specimen that the world has ever seen - an imposing 'tour de force' - and the acme of Bodoni's late, chilly, dry manner." (D.B. Updike, *Printing Types, Their History, Forms & Use,* II, pp. 169-171).

Very fine crisp uncut unique copy with a printed dedication leaf to Maria Teresa Archducess of Austria and Queen of Sardinia (1773-1832) in each volume.

Brooks 1216; Berlin Ornament Catalogue 5433; National Book League, The Italian Book, 1465-1900 (Exposition, London 1953), no. 55.

See reproduction opposite.

THE STONE AGE

11. BOUCHER DE CRÈVECOEUR DE PERTHES, Jacques (1788-1868). Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes. 8vo. 3 vols. (4), XII, 628 pp., *with 80 plates and several illustrations in the text;* (4), XVI, 511 pp., *with 26 plates;* (4), XXIV, 681 pp., *with 12 plates.* Half-calf, original blue printed wrappers bound in.

Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1847 (i.e. 1849)-1864. *sFr. 3,500.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. Boucher's leisure was chiefly devoted to the study of what was afterwards called the Stone Age, 'antediluvian man', as he expressed it. About the year 1830 he had found in the gravels of the Somme valley, flints which in his opinion bore evidence of human handiwork; but not until many years afterwards did he make public the important discovery of a worked flint implement with remains of elephant, rinoceros, etc., in the gravels of Menchecourt. This was in 1846. A few years later he commenced the issue of this monumental work, in which he was the first to establish the existence of man in the Pleistocene or early Quaternary period.

"Such a view was regarded by the orthodox as ridiculous, or much more seriously, impious. It jeopardized Cuvier's theory of a catastrophic destruction of the extinct European fauna before the creation of man. Buckland's universal flood was preferred to explain these discoveries, postulating a mixing of two separate deposits by the action of flood waters. Both Darwin and Lyell are on record as ridiculing Boucher's claim when it was first made. The evidence was mounting up, however, and in 1854 at Amiens Dr. Rigollet, at first violently opposed to Boucher, confirmed his findings. More important, similar discoveries were made in England, pointing to the

same conclusion. In 1859 it was a party headed by Lyell and Prestwich, another geologist, and including a palaeontologist, an archeaologist and an anatomist, which visited Abbeville and unhesitatingly endorsed Boucher's **views** ... Boucher de Perthes had established beyond doubt that man had been a contemporary of the mammoth; 'he had', Darwin wrote to Lyell, 'done for man something like what Agassiz has done for glaciers'"*(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 198).*

Very fine set, plates LIII and LIV supplied in photocopy.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 325; Darmstaedter, p. 420; Aufrère, Essai sur les premières decouvertes de Boucher de Perthes (1939); Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 110; Taton, Histoire Générale des Science, III, 1, pp. 558-559; Wellcome Historical Medical Library, II, p. 210.

See reproduction on page 8.

COURS

DE

PHILOSOPHIE POSITIVE,

PAR M. AUGUSTE COMTE,

ANCIEN ÉLÈVE DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, RÉPÉTITEUR D'ANALYSE TRANSCENDANTE ET DE MÉCANIQUE RATIONNELLE A LADITE ÉCOLE.

TOME PREMIER,

CONTENANT

LES PRÉLIMINAIRES GÉNÉRAUX ET LA PHILOSOPHIE MATHÉMATIQUE.

PARIS,

BACHELIER, LIBRAIRE POUR LES MATHÉMATIQUES,

QUAI DES AUGUSTINS, N° 55.

1830

No. 12. Comte. 1830-42.

LEÇONS

D'ANATOMIE COMPARÉE

DE G. CUVIER,

MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL,

Professeur au Collége de France et à l'Ecole centrale du Panthéon, etc.;

Recueillies et publiées sous ses yeux par C. Duméril, chef des travaux anatomiques de l'École de Médecine de Paris.

TOME I.

Contenant LES ORGANES DU MOUVEMENT.

PARIS.

BAUDOUIN, IMPRIMEUR DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES ET DES ARTS.

An VIII.

No. 14. Cuvier. 1800-05.

POSITIVISM

12. COMTE, Auguste (1798-1857). Cours de Philosophie Positive. 8vo. 6 vols. Contemporary half-calf (carefully rebacked), red and green morocco labels on spine, marbled edges.

Paris, Bachelier, 1830-1842. *sFr. 3,000.-*

FIRST EDITION of Comte's great treatise in which, leading up from the mathematical and exact sciences, he developes an encyclopedic system that touches life, society, and knwoledge at every point. Comte's ideas still have important meaning and interest.

The essence of Comte's Positivism "lies in the 'Laws of the Three States' of the progress of knowledge. According to this, knowledge passes through three phases: the Theological State, when it supposes phenonema to exist by their own will or by that of some external supernatural being; the Metaphysical State, when the will is due to some abstract force residing in but existing independently of the object; and the final or Positive State, when the explanation of the individual phenomenon is to be seen by reference to other more general phenomena".

"The remarkable achievement of Comte, all argument about the validity of his theories aside, is the construction of a system which embraces all activity and knowledge. Having performed this great real service to thought, he almost sacrifices any claim to gratitude by the invention of a system of control which is retrograde and jejune. None the less, this attempt to link up all science, to relate its development to the progress of society, and to combine it with a system of improvement with humanity in place of an external supreme being, is still one of the major documents of secular philosophy" *(Printing and the Mind of Man,* pp. 178-179).

Fine set.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 295; Avon, Main Currents in Sociological Thought, I, pp. 63-109; Barnes, The History of Sociology, pp. 74-76; Becker/Barnes, Social Thought from Lore to Science, II, pp. 568-594; Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, II, pp. 173 ff; Merz, A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century III, pp. 382-384.

See reproduction opposite.

THE FINEST ATLAS OF PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY

13. CRUVEILHIER, Jean (1791-1874). Anatomie Pathologique du Corps Humain, ou descriptions, avec figures lithographiées et coloriées, des divers altérations morbides dont le corps humain est susceptible. Folio. 40 parts bound in 2 volumes. *With 233 full-page lithographic plates, mostly of them colored by hand.* Contemporary half-calf, lightly rubbed.

Paris, J.B. Baillière, 1829-1842. *sFr. 7,500.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of the greatest atlas of pathology, which was published in 40 issues in a time over 13 years. "Jean Cruveilhier was a protege of Dupuytren and predecessor of Vulpian in the chair of pathologic anatomy, Faculty of Medicine Paris. He obtained his vast autopsy material in the deadhouse of the Salpêtrière and the Musée Dupuytren. Cruveilhier first described an intracranial epidermoid and noted the thinness of the anterior nerve roots in progressive muscular atrophy. His atlas with its beautifully colored lithographs, contains remarkable plates of several views of a cerebellopontine angle tumor and a falx meningoma, as well as splendid examples of spinal cord pathology" (McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology,* pp. 254-255).

"Very early in his professional residence in Paris Cruveilhier commenced the work for which he is chiefly remembered, his beautiful lithographed atlas, published

No. 13. Cruveilhier. Anatomie Pathologique. Paris, 1829-1842.

as he says, 'to fill a gap in science, to make pathological anatomy popular, and give the students permanent standards of comparison'. The first volume was in the course of publication from 1829-35 and the second from 1835-42. The lithography was largely the work of an experienced illustrator of normal anatomy, Chazal, whose objective spirit and faithful reproduction of important and perhaps at the time little understood detail, made the figures of value lasting even to our time" (Long, *A History of Pathology*, p. 86).

"Cruveilhier was at the same time an experimenter, an anatomist, and a pathologist... His experiments on the formation of callus after bone fractures in pigeons showed him the importance of extraosseous tissues (periosteum, muscles) in the reconstruction of bones of leverage... The 'Anatomie pathologique du corps humain' is Cruveilhier's true claim to fame for its illustrations, remarkable even today, and for its conception. In it he describes cysts; gastric *ulcus rodens*, which he isolated from chronic gastritis and from ulcer; colic diverticulosis; progressive muscular paralysis (at the same time as Aran and Duchenne); 'the fibrous bodies of the breast' that, with Velpeau and Sir Astley Cooper, he differentiated from breast cancer; diffuse cerebral sclerosis; the 'gelatinous disease' of the peritoneum; and the dilatation of the veins of the abdominal wall giving the appearance of a Medusa's head, later described by Clemens von Baumgarten. In 1829 he diagnosed a cerebral tumor with localisation of the lesion, which had invaded the acoustic nerve. The observation was so precise that nearly a century later (1927) Harvey Cushing found nothing to add to it. In the diagnosis of tumors Cruveilhier described 'cancerous juice' as criterion of malignancy; it was later replaced by the histological criterion" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, III, pp. 489-490).

Complete copy with the list of subscribers in vol. I, half-title, indexes, etc., library stamps on title, some spots and browning otherwise a fine set.

Garrison-Morton 2286; Hanlin/Martin, The Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 320; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 98; Goldschmid, Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologisch-anatomischen Abbildung, pp. 137-139; Hahn/Dumaitre, Histoire de la Médecine et du Livre Médical, pp. 322, 336; M. Putscher, Geschichte der medizinischen Abbildung, p. 54, 58.

See reproduction opposite.

THE FOUNDER OF MODERN COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY

14. CUVIER, Georges Léopold Dagobert (1769-1832). Leçons d'Anatomie comparée. 8vo. 5 vols. (4), XXXI, (1), 521, (1 errata) pp., *7 folding tables;* (4), XVI, 697, (3) pp.; (4), XXVIII, 558, (2) pp.; (4), XII, 539, (3) pp.; (4), VII, (1), 368 pp. *With 52 full-page engravings after drawings by the author.* Contemporary half-calf, gilt back, marbled edges, lightly rubbed.

Paris, Baudouin, An VIII (1800)-1805. *sFr. 2,500.-*

FIRST EDITION of this most important work by the great French naturalist, who "ranks with von Baer as one of the founders of modern morphology" (Garrison).

For Cuvier "in similar animals there takes place a cooperation between the organs that makes them, as far as regards their form, entirely dependent upon one another; the correlation between separate organs in the same body is studied in detail by Cuvier and to him represents the very basis of his conception both of animals' habits

of life in nature and of their systematic classification. He points out that a carnivorous animal, while having a digestive canal intended to absorb this kind of food, must also possess sharp teeth for tearing the meat, jaws adapted to these teeth, claws for clutching its prey, power of rapid motion, and good visual organs; a beast of prey thus never has hoofs or flat molars, for they suit only herbivorous animals. A practised naturalist should thus be able to determine from the shape of one single, suitable selected part of the body the whole of the animal's structure, habits, and place in the system. And in this system, therefore, only such animals should be grouped together as fully conform to one another, at least in the organs that are most essential to life. The creation of a system based entirely upon such conformity in the organs henceforth became one of the missions in life that Cuvier never let out of sight" (Nordenskiöld, *History of Biology*, pp. 335-336).

Fine set despite a marginal waterstain and three marginal wormholes in vol. III.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 20 a; Garrison-Morton 311; Antony, Cuvier et la chaire d'anatomie comparée du Museum, in "Arch. Mus. natl. Hist." (6), 9, (1932), pp. 33-46; Nissen 1008; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 232-233; Waller 2254; Wellcome II, p. 423; Wood, Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology, p. 57.

See reproduction on page 16.

LE

RÈGNE ANIMAL

DISTRIBUÉ

D'APRÈS SON ORGANISATION,

POUR SERVIR DE BASE A L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES ANIMAUX ET D'INTRODUCTION A L'ANATOMIE COMPARÉE.

PAR M. LE CHER. CUVIER,

Conseiller d'État ordinaire, Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut Royal, Membre des Académies et Sociétés Royales des Sciences de Londres, de Berlin, de Pétersbourg, de Stockholm, d'Édimbourg, de Copenhague, de Gœttingue, de Turin, de Bavière, des Pays-Bas, etc., etc.

Avec Figures, dessinées d'après nature.

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1817.

No. 15. Cuvier. 1817.

A

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LONDON.

Published by I. and J. TAYLOR at the ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY, HIGH HOLBORN.

1796.

No. 20. Fulton. 1796.

15. CUVIER, Georges Leopold Dagobert (1769-1832). Le Règne Animal distribué d'après son Organisation. 8vo. 4 vols. XXXVII, (1), 540 pp.; XVII, 532 pp.; XXIX, (1), 653 pp.; VIII, 255 pp. *With 15 full-page engravings.* Contemporary calf, gilt back, gilt fillets on panels, marbled edges.

Paris, Deterville, 1817. *sFr. 2,400.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Into the center of individual and organised life Cuvier carried exact research, grounding it on the science of comparative anatomy. At the same time, he marked out as the principal problem, around which all investigations must turn, and upon which all classification must depend, the phenomenon of individual life, that great vortex into which agencies, processes and the elements of inorganic nature are continually drawn, from which they are continually ejected, preserving not the unity of substance but, among changing events, the unity of form. Keeping this unity of form, this absorbing vortex of life, the totality of organisation, always before him, Cuvier, in surveying the whole region of animated nature, fixes finally for the purposes of classification and division on that system of organs which expresses most truly the peculiarity of each of the great branches into which he divides the animal world - namely, the nervous system.

"The nineteenth century knows no greater figure than Cuvier; not even Humboldt, great and comprehensive as was his scientific view. The advantages also of Cuvier's position as permanent Secretary to the French Academy of Science were exeptional, and well fitted to bring out his extraordinary talents. We can say that in him science has become fully conscious of its true methods, its usefulness, its most becoming style, its inherent dignity, its past errors, its present triumphs, the endless career which lies before it, and the limits which it cannot transgress" (Merz, *A History of European Scientific Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 128-133).

Very attractive set.

Printing and the Mind of Man 276; Dibner, Heralds of Science 195; Milestones of Science 42; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 101; Loleman, Georges Cuvier, Zoologist, A Study in the History of Evolution Theory (Cambridge, Mass. 1964); Nissen 1013; Nordenskiöld, The History of Biology, pp. 334-341; Singer, A History of Biology, pp. 231-235; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 232; Waller 11796; Wellcome, p. 423; Whitehead, P.J.P. The dating of the 1st edition of Cuvier's 'Le Règne Animal' in: 'Journ. Soc. Bibl. Nat. Hist.'4, 1967, pp. 300-301.

See reproduction opposite.

A NEW STEP IN BOTANY

16. DODART, Denis (1635-1707). Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Plantes. Large folio. 2 leaves, 131 pages. *Illustrated with a splendid frontispiece engraved by Le Clerc of Louis XIV's visit to the Académie Royale des Sciences, and 39 full-page engravings of which 28 are by Nicolas Robert and 11 by Abraham Bosse.* Half-morocco.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, (1675)-1676. *sFr. 6,500.-*

No. 16. Dodart. Histoire des Plantes. Engraving by Nicolas Robert.

FIRST EDITION OF DODART'S OUTLINE FOR THE HISTORY OF PLANTS. The project originated about 1666 and 1667 when the Académie Royale des Sciences was founded. Colbert and Perrault envisioned a comprehensive history of all natural sciences, and Denis Dodart, physician, botanist, and celebrated philantropist, was commissioned with the botanical part. He intended to include examples of the plates and descriptions which were to typify the final project. The "Mémoires" also contains a methodological introduction and a model showing how to conduct botanical researches. Because of Dodart's recommandation of phytochemical analysis, this work marks a new step in botany.

Nicolas Robert (1614-1685), already celebrated for the services in botanical illustration which he had rendered to Gaston d'Orléans at Blois, was commissioned to design the drawings of the plants, with the exception of ten engravings which were done by Abraham Bosse (1602-1676). In the medium of engraving these two artists have never been surpassed as flower illustrators. The delicacy and accuracy of their plates became exemplary.

Dodart was also the first to clearly define the purpose of botanical illustration. "Whenever possible, the plants were to be portrayed life size; if larger, but no more than twice the size of the page, they were be represented as cut in two; if still larger, some detail would be given fullsize, so that the true size of the plant could be better appreciated. Moreover, all the technical resources of engraving were to be fully utilized... The book is a landmark in botanical illustration. No less authority than Van Spaendonck, speaking in an age which knew the lovely work of Ehret and Redouté, proclaimed it the finest in the world" (W. Blunt, *The Art of Botanical Illustration*, p. 112).

Dodart chose for this first essay 39 plants of which a dozen are of American origin, some reproduced for the first time.

Fine copy, a marginal tear carefully repaired and some folds presses.

Nissen 502; Pritzel 2341; Mille et un Livre Botaniques de la Collection Arpad Plesch, p. 203; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 265; Taton, The Beginning of Modern Science, p. 369.

See reproduction opposite.

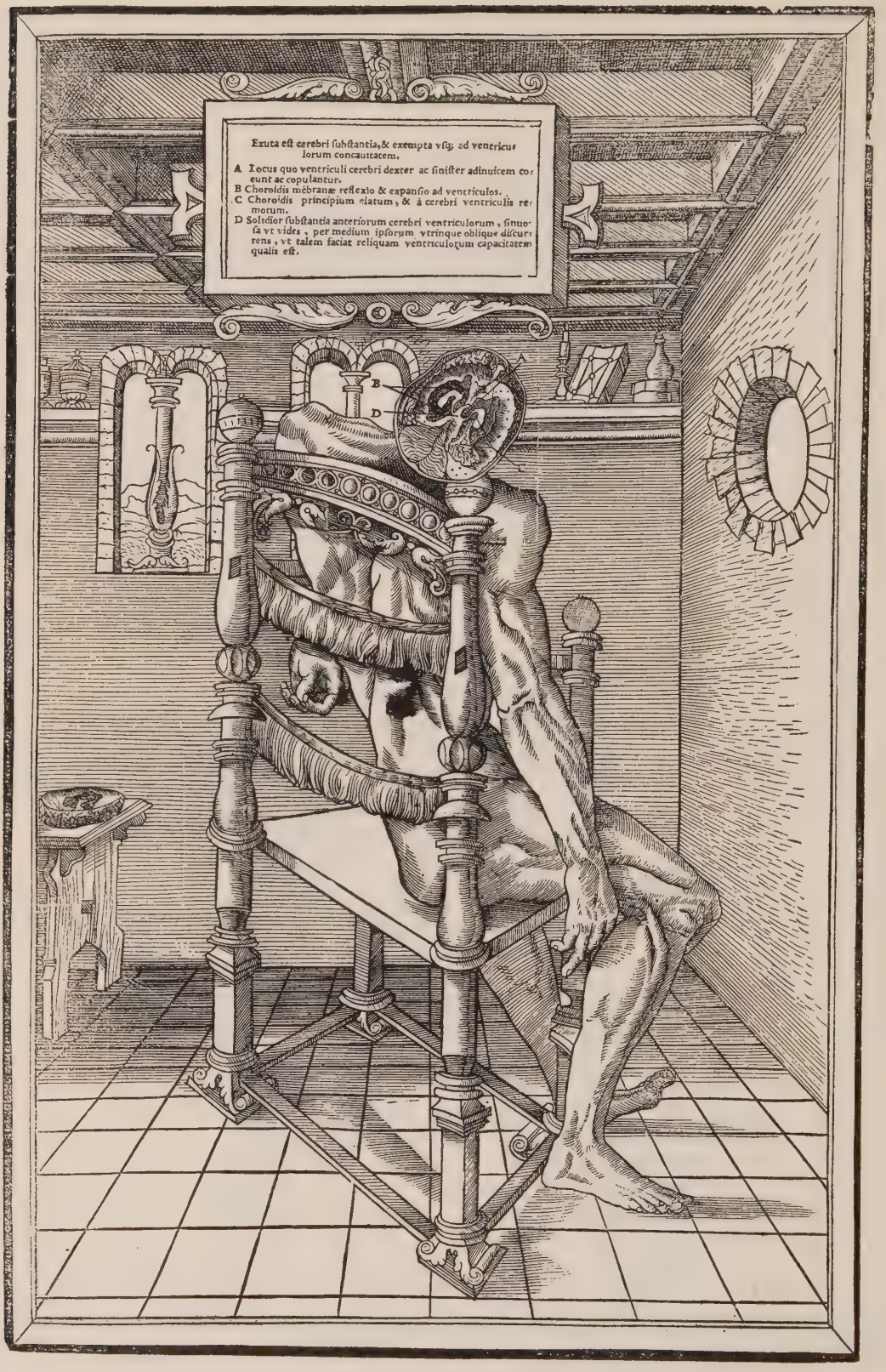
THE FIRST PUBLISHED WORK TO INCLUDE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WHOLE EXTERNAL VENOUS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

17. ESTIENNE, Charles (1504-1564). De Dissectione Partium Corporis Humani libri tres. Folio. 12 unnumbered leaves, 375 (i.e. 379) pp. *With 62 splendid full-page and several smaller woodcuts, numerous fine initials.* Old calf, lightly rubbed, gilt panels, back and edges.

Paris, Simon de Colines, 1545. *sFr. 17,000.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION of this magnificent illustrated anatomical work, surpassed only by Vesalius' *Fabrica*.

"Estienne's main scientific work, *De dissectione partium corporis humani* (1545), poses a particular problem: although it was published two years after the *Fabrica* of Vesalius, it antedates it in actual composition. Estienne worked it out in collaboration with the surgeon Estienne de la Rivère, who had probably done some dissection and also helped in preparing the plates. Estienne first used woodcuts executed by Jollat and stored in his father-in-law's office (four plates are dated from 1530 to


Exuta eſt cerebri ſubſtantia, & exempta vſq; ad ventricu
lorum concauitatem.
A Locus quo ventriculi cerebri dexter ac ſiniſter adinuicem co
eunt ac copulantur.
B Choroïdis mẽbranæ reflexio & expanſio ad ventriculos.
C Choroïdis principium elatum, & à cerebri ventriculis re
motum.
D Solidior ſubſtantia anteriorum cerebri ventriculorum, ſinuo
ſa vt vides, per medium ipſorum vtrinque obliquè diſcur
rens, vt talem faciat reliquam ventriculorum capacitatem
qualis eſt.
B
D

No. 17. Estienne. De Dissectione. Paris, Simon de Colines, 1545.

1532); he then used various erotic engravings - among others - and inserted a special section that included internal anatomic details; finally (from 1534 to 1539), he had some original anatomical engravings made. In 1539 Estienne de la Rivière lodged a complaint against Estienne's claiming his rights as author. The lawsuit delayed the publication of the work, two-thirds of which had already been printed and was subsequently submitted in 1541 to the Faculté de Médecine for approval.

"In the *Dissectione,* Estienne stated at the outset the principle of the new anatomical method: "One should not believe in books on anatomy but far more in one's own eyes." The book's many original observations include the morphology and physiological significance of the 'feeding holes' of bones, the cartilaginous meniscus of the temporomandibular joint, the orbicular ligament of the radius, the three-part composition of the sternum, the path of the trigeminal and phrenic nerves, a sharp distinction between the sympathetic chain (considered as nerve) and the vagus, the canal of the ependyma and the enlargements of the spinal cord, the cerebrospinal fluid, the valvulae in the hepatic veins, and the scrotal septum. Estienne also described the ideal anatomical theater and expounded the technique of dissecting cadavers and wiring skeletons."-*Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* IV, p. 413.

A light marginal waterstain at the beginning and the end, a small portion of the margins of the first three leaves carefully repaired, othervise a fine copy of this beautifully illustrated work.

Choulant, Anatomical Illustration, pp. 152-155; Cushing, A Bio-Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius, pp. 33-36; Garrison-Morton 378; Garrison's History of Neurology, pp. 37-40; Herrlinger, Geschichte der Medizinischen Abbildung, pp. 91-101; Thornton, Medical Books, p. 47; Osler 2541; Waller 2819; Wellcome I, 6076.

See reproduction opposite.

DEDICATION COPIES

18. FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867). Experimental Researches in Electricity. Eleventh-Twenty-Ninth Series, and three other papers, and an index for the series I-XVI inclusive, a total of 15 parts 4to and a paper 8vo, and 7 plates at the end. *11 of these parts are signed by the author with a dedication to Heinrich Rose (1795-1864),* professor of chemistry at Berlin, author of "Handbuch der analytischen Chemie" and discoverer of the element niobium (1844). Bound together in boards, preserved in a cloth box.

(London, 1837-1852). *sFr. 9,900.-*

FIRST EDITIONS of these very rare offprints. Between 1831 and 1855 Faraday published 30 series of papers with over 3000 paragraphs. Nineteen of these are included in this collection and contain some of Faraday's most important contributions: "On induction" (1838), in which he proves that the electricity for a condensor resides on its surface; on dielectric polarisation (1839); on the electricity produced by the friction of steam or water with other bodies (1843); the account of his well-known ice-pail experiment(1843).

In the paper "On New Magnetic Actions and on the Magnetic Condition of all Matter" (1846) Faraday describes "what is now known as diamagnetism. He called those bodies diamagnetic through which magnetic lines of force pass without producing the

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BY

MICHAEL FARADAY, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.,

Fullerian Prof. Chem. Royal Institution, Corr. Memb. Royal and Imp. Acadd. of Sciences, Paris, Petersburgh, Florence, Copenhagen, Berlin, &c. &c.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.—PART I. FOR 1838.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. AND J. E. TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1838.

magnetic phenomena exhibited by iron. Such bodies were found to be affected by the magnetic field and the action thus exhibited was called diamagnetic action" (Magie, *A Source Book in Physics,* p. 503).

In 1846 Faraday discovers the relation between magnetism and light and a year later together with Pückler the magnetic qualities of gases.

"In 1852 Faraday made another noteworthy addition to physics and its literature, 'On the physical character of the lines of magnetic force'. Faraday had been working on this experiment for some years and described the lines of magnetic force as 'those lines which are indicated in a general manner by the disposition of iron filings or small magnetic needles, around or between magnets'" *(Milestones of Science,* p. 36).

"With his discoveries Faraday contributed a parallel vocabulary of new electrical and magnetic terms that have become the language of the science. His work carried him into the study of dielectrics and the determination of 'specific inductive capacity'. It was no easy step between the invention of the electric generator by the process of induction (which constitutes the practical form of the electric generators today) and its practical use in industry" (Bern Dibner, *Ten Founding Fathers of the Electrical Science,* p. 38).

Detailed list of the collection on request.

See reproduction opposite.

WITH NINETY-SIX FULL-PAGE WOODCUTS BY DUERER'S TEACHER

19. FRIDOLIN, Stephan (died 1498). Schatzbehalter oder Schrein der wahren Reichtümer des Heils und ewiger Seligkeit. Folio. 352 unnumbered leaves (lacking the first and last blanks). Rubricated throughout in blue and red. *Illustrated with 96 magnificent full-page woodcuts by Michael Wolgemut, five of them are repeated.* Old vellum.

Nürnberg, Anton Koberger, November 8, 1491. *sFr. 56,000.-*

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of one of the greatest rarities of 15th century book printing and illustration, it is one of the two chief works by this very early master of the woodcut. Michael Wolgemut was born at Nürnberg in 1434, presided over a large workshop there, in which Albrecht Dürer was a pupil from 1486-1489.

Wolgemut's "two chief works as a designer of woodcuts are to be found in the Schatzbehalter (1491), and the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493)... These are the two first important books with original illustrations published at Nuremberg, and with one exception (Breydenbach, 1486), the earliest book printed in Germany of which the woodcuts can be assigned whith certainity to a known draughtsman" (Dodgson, *Catalogue of German Woodcuts in the British Museum,* I, p. 240).

The "Schatzbehalter" was in its days one of the most beloved examples of Old and New Testament typology, in which scenes from both the Old and the New Testament were represented and explained. The unusual feature of the "Schatzbehalter" was to point out not only analogies between the two, but also the constrasts (cf. Worringer, *Die altdeutsche Buchillustration,* p. 74).

Panofski, *Albrecht Dürer,* (1943), I, pp. 19-20, discusses the artistic significance of these woodcuts: "They opened up a new vision of the representational and

No. 19. Fridolin. Schatzbehalter. 1491. Woodcut by M. Wolgemut.

expressive possibilities of the medium. Some of these woodcuts attain genuine monumentality. Yet their style is always definitely 'pictorial'... In embarking upon this adventure Wolgemut... widened the scope and raised the ambitions of what had been a secondary medium, and thereby paved the way for Dürer and Holbein".

Very fine, large copy (328 x 235 mm), the woodcuts in clear, sharp richly inked impressions, entirely free from any coloring, some insignificant wormholes, several light spots and some very light marginal waterstains.

HC 14507; BMC II, 434; Goff S-306; Fairfax Murray 392; Schreiber 5202; Muther 423; Dodgson I, 240-245; Proctor 2070; Schramm XVII, p. 9; Morris, German Woodcuts, 82; Hind, A History of Woodcut, II, pp. 371-375.

See reproduction opposite.

20. FULTON, Robert (1765-1815). A Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation. 4to. XVI, 143 pp., one leaf advertisements. *With 17 plates engraved after drawings by the author.* Contemporary cloth, rebacked with cloth.

London, I. & J. Taylor, 1796. *sFr. 1,500.-*

FIRST EDITION of this scarce work by the great American engineer and pioneer of steam navigation. At the age of twenty-two he went to England and there he became acquainted with the duke of Bridgewater and James Watt. Partly by their influence he was led to devote his attention to engineering especially in connexion with canal construction. He obtained an English patent for solving the problem of conveying boats from one level to another by inclined planes, so eliminating the need of canal locks. He invented and described in this work a machine for transferring boats by a perpendicular lift.

After the publication Fulton sent a copy of his work to Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania, a letter to whom is printed at the end of the book,and also presented a copy to George Washington, then president. Fulton suggested to him a plan for a canal from Philadelphia to Lake Erie. In 1810 he was charged to trace the direction for a canal which joined the lakes Erie and Ontario with the Atlantic. This plan later materialized in the Erie Canal.

Uncut copy, some very light browning and a light marginal waterstain at some of the plates.

Singer, History of Technology, IV, pp. 570-571; Sabin 26201; Wolf, A History of Science, Technology and Philosophy in the 18th Century, II, p. 568.

See reproduction on page 20.

EUGENICS

21. GALTON, Francis (1822-1911). Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development. 8vo. XII, (2), 287 (1) pp. *With 5 plates one of them in colour.* Original red cloth, partly loose.

London, Macmillan and Co., 1883. *sFr. 800.-*

FIRST EDITION. "In this book, Galton pursued his interest in human mentality and

took several great strides toward modern psychology... He argued that people vary in intelligence because they vary in fineness of their sensory discriminations... he devised methods to assess this fineness quickly and easily, and with characteristic energy tested his methods... Here is an analysis of the varieties of mental imagery, based on investigations using the questionnaire - perhaps the first use in psychology of this now standard technique. Here is the definitive statement of the antithesis between nature and nurture as determinants of human psychology. Here is the classical argument in favour of the practice of eugenics - a term which Galton was the first to use. And, finally, here is the first description of both the technique of free word-association and its potential value in reviving forgotten experiences" (Herrnstein/Boring, *A Source Book in the History of Psychology*, pp. 421).

Garrison-Morton 230; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 483-484; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 155; Osler 1597; Singer, A History of Biology, pp. 551-552; Sturtevant, A History of Genetics, pp. 129-130; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 246-247; Waller 3403; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 315-319.

See reproduction below.

INQUIRIES

INTO

HUMAN FACULTY

AND ITS

DEVELOPMENT

BY

FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

AUTHOR OF 'HEREDITARY GENIUS,' ETC.

London

MACMILLAN AND CO.

1883

No. 21. Galton. 1883.

THEORIA

MOTVS CORPORVM

COELESTIVM

IN

SECTIONIBVS CONICIS SOLEM AMBIENTIVM

AVCTORE

CAROLO FRIDERICO GAVSS

HAMBVRGI SVMTIBVS FRID. PERTHES ET I. H. BESSER

1809.

Venditur

PARISIIS ap. Treuttel & Würtz. LONDINI ap. R. H. Evans.
STOCKHOLMIAE ap. A. Wiborg. PETROPOLI ap. Klostermann.
MADRITI ap. Sancha. FLORENTIAE ap. Molini, Landi & C.
AMSTELODAMI in libraria: Kunst- und Industrie-Comptoir, dicta.

No. 22. Gauss. 1809.

GAUSS' METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES AND THE LAW OF QUADRATIC RECIPROCITY

22. GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). Theoria motus corporum coelestium in sectionibus conicis solem ambientum. 4to. XI, (1), 227, (1), 20 pp. *With an engraved plate.* Contemporary half-calf, lightly rubbed.

Hamburg, F. Perthes & J.H. Besser, 1809. *sFr. 2,300.-*

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental work by the "Prince of Mathematics". "In the first years of this century neither the parabolic nor the circular figure of the orbits seemed to answer in the case of the new planet Ceres, nor could the inclination of the orbit be neglected. It required all the skill of Gauss to tackle the entire problem and this was done in his fundamental work 'Theoria motus corporum coelestium'. As the 'Principia' form the foundation of all physical so does the 'Theoria motus' of all calculating astronomy... Two problems are herein treated in a novel and complete manner. The first was to calculate by a simple and accurate method from the necessary number of observations the orbit of a planet or comet on the assumption of Newton's law of gravitation, but without any other conditions. This was achieved to perfection, a proof of the usefulness of the method being the fact that Gauss succeeded in finishing in one hour a calculation which had taken Euler three days. The second problem arises from the fact that the number mathematically necessary, and that owing to the unavoidable inaccuracies, different sets of observations give slightly different orbits. Gauss resolved this problem with the so-called method of least squares" (Merz, *A History of European Scientific Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, I, pp. 182 and 324).

A fine copy despite library stamps on title and a light marginal stain at the five last leaves.

Brendel, Ueber die astronomischen Arbeiten von Gauss, in "Werke" (1926), vol. 11, 2-3; Lodge, Pioneers of Science, pp. 399-300; Berry, A Short History of Astronomy, pp. 357-359; Poggendorf I, 854; Russo, Eléments des Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 119; Sartorius von Walterhausen, Gauss zum Gedächtnis (1856), pp. 41ff; Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences, III, p. 148-149; Thornton /Tully, Scientific Books, p. 202.

See reproduction opposite.

GOETHE'S MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORK

23. GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832). Zur Farbenlehre. 2 vols. of text. 8vo. XLVIII, 654 pp.; XXVIII, 757, (1) pp.; and the atlas in 4to. 24 pp., *17 copper plates mostly colored by hand*, 12 pp. Contemporary half-calf, gilt back with morocco labels, very lightly rubbed.

Tübingen, J.G. Cotta, 1810. *sFr. 6,500.-*

FIRST EDITION of Goethe's capital work expounding his theory of light and colors. Discredited for a century as a contribution to optics, recent revolutionary reversals of Newtonian optics have brought Goethe's experiments back under careful scrutiny.

Goethe believed that white light must be simpler and purer than colored, and that therefore Newton's theory of color must be wrong. He therefore framed a theory of color in which white light was fundamental. The present work is an exposition of this theory. Goethe was 20 yaers preparing it, and despite opposition and even abuse, held to his beliefs until his death.

"Goethe's chapter on physiological colors (those which depend more on the condition of the eye than on the illumination) is the most successful and also typifies his psychological approach to color. Color vision involves an exiting stimulus and a consciuos sensation. Goethe was concerned with the latter, and he posited three primary sensations - yellow, blue and purple (for him the purest red). In his color circle these three primaries alternated with orange, violet, and green, each of which, he claimed, could be seen to be compounded of the two adiacent primaries" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, V, p.445).*

No. 23. Goethe. Zur Farbenlehre. Tübingen, 1810.

Together with J. Seebeck (1770-1831), Goethe is credited with the valuable discovery that silver chloride under proper conditions can produce a colored "photograph" (Hoppe, *Geschichte der Optik*, p. 19). The *Farbenlehre* deals with this kindred experiments.

Fine set, the atlas with the plates printed on sheets of different size and the numbers on plate XIV and XV corrected by hand, all characteristics of the first issue.

Cushing G-307; Dampier, History of Science, p. 814; Goedecke IV, 3, p. 583, no. 46a; D.L. MacAdam, Sources of Color Science, pp. 84-86; B. Chance, Ophthalmology, p. 127; Kippenberg 389; Nordenskiöld 282 F; Poggendorff I, 923; British Optical Association II, 40; Schreiber, Speck Collection, 2289-91.

See reproduction opposite.

GOETHE AS PIONEER OF EVOLUTION

24. GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832). Zur Naturwissenschaft überhaupt, besonders zur Morphologie. 8vo. Vol. I, part I: XXXII, 96, VIII, pp. 9-64, *with a full page plate;* part II: pp. 97-256, pp. 65-96; part III: pp. 257-304, pp. 97-240, *with two full-page plates;* part IV: pp. 305-368, pp. 241-384, *with a folding table;* vol. II, part I: (4), 64 pp., 124 pp., *with two full-page plates and a folding table;* part II: pp. 65-160, pp. 125-220, *with a full-page plate and two folding plates.* Original printed wrappers, preserved in two boxes.

Stuttgart & Tübingen, J.G. Cotta, 1817-1824. *sFr. 4,800.-*

EXTREMELY RARE COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST ISSUE of Goethe's most important scientific works. For the first time here are printed his paper on the vertebral theory of the skull, his preliminary sketch to a general introduction to comparative anatomy and his researches on the intermaxillary bone. In these papers Goethe introduced for the first time the term 'morphology'.

"The attitude adopted by Goethe towards the theoretical applications of comparative anatomy may be profitable explored by a comparison of his two researches on the intermaxillary bone and the vertebral theory of the skull... The alleged absence of the premaxilla in man was considered to separate him from the apes - a conlcusion which ignored the inference that if the bone is absent in man it is also wanting in the higher apes. Goethe sought to establish its presence in man by methods not dissimilar from those of modern anatomists. He examined its condition in a number of mammals, noted variations in its state of development and correlated them with feeding habits, investigated aberrant cases such as that of the elephant, and succeeded in finding the bone in some species in which it had not been described. Finally, by comparing human adult and foetal skulls, he demonstrated its occurrence in man. He thus established the importance of embryology in the interpretation of adult structure. His work, in fact, is an admirable essay in comparative anatomy... To Goethe the implications and significance of the two problems were identical, and the only inference he drew from them was a confirmation of his theory of the common plan or idea. To such an outlook deduction and induction are interchangeable. Had the history of the intermaxillary bone suggested to his mind any conception of genetic relationships, he would surely have said so. Goethe therefore was a forerunner of Darwin only in the sense that before the historical continuity of species could be establi-

B.
A.
C.
Helosis guianensis Richard.
trum campanulatum
R

shed it was necessary to formulate a doctrine of homologies, and in this important work Goethe played a leading part" (Cole, *A History of Comparative Anatomy, pp. 470-471).*

This collection of papers by Goethe contains also some of his basic contributions to botany, geology, meteorology and theory of colors.

Fine uncut, partly unopened set, with all parts bound in their original printed wrappers, which in this case are of great importance because they contain the indexes, the errata and addenda. Some insignificant browning, some small marginal tears repaired, some of the parts lightly loose.

Goedecke IV, 3, pp. 589, no. 77; Hagen, Die Gesamt- und Einzeldrucke von Goethes Werken, no. 504; Meyer, Goethe-Bibliothek, nos. 1165, 1272, 1273, 1384, 1449, 1468; Adams, The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences, pp. 247-249; Singer, History of Biology, pp. 218-220; Nordenskiöld, History of Biology, pp. 280-285; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, V, pp. 442-446; Schmid, Goethe und die Naturwissenschaften, no. 95; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 197-198; G.A. Wells, Goethe's Geological Studies, in "Publications of the English Goethe Society", 35 (1965) pp. 92-137; id., Goethe and Evolution, in "Journal of the History of Ideas, 28 (1967) pp. 537-550; id., Goethe and the Intermaxillary Bone, in "British Journal for the History of Science, 3 (1967), pp. 348-361.

See reproduction opposite.

O r g a n o n

der rationellen

H e i l k u n d e

von

Samuel Hahnemann.

Die Wahrheit, die wir alle nöthig haben,
die uns als Menschen glücklich macht,
ward von der weisen Hand, die sie uns zugedacht,
nur leicht verdeckt, nicht tief vergraben.
GELLERT

Dresden, 1810.
in der Arnoldischen Buchhandlung.

No. 25. Hahnemann. 1810.

MÉCHANIQUE ANALITIQUE;

Par M. DE LA GRANGE, de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris, de celles de Berlin, de Pétersbourg, de Turin, &c.

A PARIS,

Chez LA VEUVE DESAINT, Libraire,
rue du Foin S. Jacques.

M. DCC. LXXXVIII.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

No. 28. Lagrange. 1788.

THE FOUNDATION OF HOMOEOPATHY

25. HAHNEMANN, Samuel Christian Friedrich (1755-1823). Organon der rationellen Heilkunde. 8vo. (2), XLVIII, 222 pp., 1 leaf (errata). Old boards, preserved in a cloth box.

Dresden, Arnoldische Buchhandlung, 1810. *sFr. 11,000.-*

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION of one of the most famous and sensational books in the medical literature of the nineteenth century. "Hahnemann was convinced that minute doses of drugs in greatly attenuated concentrations were efficacious cures. When modern practice is compared with the indiscriminate and massive prescriptions of his own day it will be seen how much closer we are to his view than to those of his contemporaries. Certainly his treatment showed that the *vis medicatrix naturae,* given a chance, with occasional and gentle assistance, often suffices to effect cure. He gave great prominence to therapeutics, introduced many new specifics... In his emphasis on the importance of studying the patient as a whole, he foreshadowed the psychosomatic component of modern medicine" *(Printing and the Mind of Man,* pp. 160-161).

Very fine clean copy with large margins, title leaf very lightly browned.

Printing and the Mind of Man 265; Garrison-Morton 1966; Diepgen, Geschichte der Medizin, vol. II, 1, pp. 37ff.; Haeser, Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin, vol. II, pp. 793-804; Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 437-438; Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, pp. 640-641; Tischer, A. Hahnemann und die Homöopathie (1926); Waller 3960 Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 177; Darmstaedter, p. 303; Partington, A History of Chemistry, p. 587.

See reproduction on page 35.

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF HORACE

26. HORATIUS FLACCUS, Quintus (65-8 B.C.). Opera cum quibusdam annotationibus (ed. Jacob Locher). Folio. 6 unnumb. leaves, CCVI leaves, 6 unnumbered leaves (laking the last blank). *With more than 160 striking woodcuts, several repeated, mostly made up of various blocks fitted together.* Contemporary blind-stamped calf, rebacked, clasps missing, gilt and partly gauffered edges.

Strassburg, Johannes Reinhard Grüninger, 1498. *sFr. 13,000.-*

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION of Horace and first edition printed in Germany, edited by the poet laureate Jacob Locher from German manuscripts (all previous editions being based only on Italian manuscripts). It may therefore rank, as Brunet remarks, as an "editio princeps". Among the manuscripts which Locher used was undoubtedly that of the monastery of Lorsch of the 9th century (cf. M. Manutius, *Handschriften antiker Autoren in mittelalterlichen Bibliothekskatalogen,* 1935, pp. 55). The role of Horace's manuscripts in German libraries and the early tradition of the poet's text was recently discussed by K. Büchner in *Geschichte der Textüberlieferungen der antiken u. mittelalterlichen Literatur,* (1961), vol. I, pp. 394-396.

Horatij flacci Venusini. Poete lirici opera cũ qui/ busdam Annotatõib'. Imaginibusq; pulcherrimis. aptisq; ad Odarũ concẽtus 7 sentẽtias

No. 26. Horatius. Opera. Strassburg, Grüninger, 1498.

The greatest interest was aroused by this edition through its splendid illustrations. The large woodcut on the title representing the author, reoccurs at the beginning of the eight subsequent books in this volume. On the second leaf we see a charming image of the Nine Muses of which Calliope is shown enthroned, crowning the kneeling Horace. Set into the dedicatory epistle are the armorial arms and portrait of Charles, Margrave of Baden, and of the editor, Jacob Locher. Following Locher's treatise of metrics we find a splendid large woodcut at the beginning of the "Carmina". It shows Horace facing his great patron Mecaenas with two attendants. At the beginning of the second Ode is a picture of Caesar being slain by Cassius and Brutus

Very fine copy despite some insignificant wormholes.

Hain 8898; BMC I, p. 112; Goff H-461; Proctor 485; Schreiber 4240; Ritter 152; Schweiger I, p. 389-90; Schramm XX, 391-465; Kristeller, Strassburger Bücher-Illustration, no. 93; Muther 535; Hind, A History of Woodcut, II, p. 342.

See reproduction on page 37.

KOCH'S POSTULATES

27. KOCH, Robert (1843-1910). Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen. Small folio. In: "Mittheilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte". Vol. 1, pp. 1-48. *With 14 photolithographed plates containing 84 illustrations.* Original printed boards.

Berlin, Norddeutsche Buchdruckerei, 1881. *sFr. 2,900.-*

Zur Untersuchung

von

pathogenen Organismen

vom Regierungsrath Dr. **Robert Koch.**

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. "Koch soon invented the method of planting bacteria on a gelatine solution; on this substratum, which could be made solid or liquid at will by a slight alteration of temperature, it was easy to isolate bacteria and produce absolutely pure cultures. The method, which in his simplicity is one of the most brilliant inventions of modern times, has been the foundation on which the whole of present-day microbe-research has since then developed" (Nordenskiöld, *The History of Biology*, p. 547).

This volume contains also the first printing of another important paper by Koch: "Ueber Desinfection" (pp. 234-282, Garrison-Morton 1872). "Koch initiated a new era by comparing the action of a very large number of reputed antiseptics on certain bacteria. Pure cultures of bacteria, and among those especially anthrax spores, were dried on small pieces of silk threads which were then immersed in the antiseptic. After intervals of time the impregnated threads were removed from the antiseptic and washed in sterile water or broth, and implanted in a medium to determine whether the bacteria had been killed or not. Koch was soon able to draw a distinction between the concentration of an antiseptic which prevents a microorganism from growing and that concentration which kills the microorganism... Of all the many (over 70)

substances tested by Koch there was only one - perchloride of mercury - which in a high dilution and in a short time was able to destroy the most resistant bacterial spores" (Bulloch, *The History of Bacteriology*, p. 235).

On pp. 49-79 we find another work by Robert Koch "Zur Aetiologie des Milzbrandes" Very fine unopened copy.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 60; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 232; Lechevalier/Solotorovsky, Three Centuries of Microbiology, pp. 83-84; Freund/Berg, Geschichte der Mikroskopie, II, pp. 186, 191, 197, no. 8; Long, A History of Pathology, pp. 147-149.

See reproduction on page 35.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE GENERAL EQUATIONS OF MOTIONS OF ANY SYSTEM OF BODIES

28. LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis (1736-1813). Méchanique analytique. 4to. XII, 512 pp. Contemporary calf, gilt back, lightly worn.

Paris, Chez la Veuve Desaint, 1788. *sFr. 2,900.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this classic in the history of mechanics. "On 15 September 1782 Lagrange wrote to Laplace: 'I have almost completed a *Traité de mécanique analytique*, based uniquely on (the principle of virtual velocities); but, as I do not yet know when or where I shall be able to have it printed, I am not rushing to put the finishing touches on it'. The work was published at Paris. A. M. Legendre had assumed the heavy burden of correcting the proofs; and his former teacher, the Abbé Joseph-François Marie, was entrusted with the arrangements with the publisher's, agreeing to buy all the unsold copies. By the time the book appeared, at the beginning of 1788, Lagrange had settled in Paris.

" With the appearance of the *Méchanique analytique*, Lagrange proposed to reduce the theory of mechanics and the art of solving problems in that field to general formulas, the mere development of which would yield all the equations necessary for the solution of every problem. The *Traité* united and presented from a single point of view the various principles of mechanics, demonstrated their connenction and mutual dependance, and made it possible to judge their validity and scope. It is divided into two parts, statics and dynamics, each of which treats solid bodies and fluids separately. There are no diagrams. The methods presented require only analytic operations, subordinated to a regular and uniform development. Each of the four sections begins with a historical account which is a model of the kind" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, VII, pp. 569-570).

Fine copy despite a light marginal waterstain at the beginning and at the end.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 61; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 112; Milestones of Science, no. 120; Riccardi, II, 2,2,3; Truesdell, Essays in the History of Mechanics, pp. 245-248; R. Dugas, Histoire de la Méchanique, pp. 318-332; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 148.

THE SEEDS OF METHODISM

29. LAW, William (1686-1761). A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life. 8vo. 1 leaf, VI, 499, (5) pp. Contemporary calf, rebacked.

London, for William Innys, 1729. *sFr. 1,200.-*

A SERIOUS

CALL

TO A

DEVOUT and HOLY

LIFE.

Adapted to the State and Condition of

All Orders of Chriſtians.

By *WILLIAM LAW*, A. M.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.
St. LUKE viii. 8.

And behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me.
REV. xxii. 12.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM INNYS, at the *Weſt* End of St. *Paul's*. MDCCXXIX.

FIRST EDITION of the main work by the great devotional writer, controversialist, theologist and mystic. He was a fellow of Emmanuel College at Cambridge. As a non-juro he refused to take the oath to King George I, and this terminated his career at the University and in the Church. For some time he was a tutor in the household of Edward Gibbon, grandfather of the historian.

"It is the *Serious Call*, a plea for a return to the practice of private individual piety, in an unadorned, lucid and deeply moving style, on which his reputation chiefly stands. Its peculiar force is difficult to convey; authorities as different as Gibbon, Lord Lyttleton and George Whitefield spoke enthusiastically of it. Samuel Johnson attributed to it his first earnest attention to religion. But the most significant testimony is that of John Wesley, who reaped where Law had sown. Writing after they had parted company, he said: 'it will hardly be excelled, if it be equalled, in the English language, either for beauty of expression or for justice and depth of thought'" *(Printing and the Mind of Man*, p. 111).

Printing and the Mind of Man 187, Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy IV, p. 404; Allibones, Dictionary of English Literature I, pp. 1065-1066.

See reproduction above.

30. LEEUWENHOEK, Anton van (1632-1723). Arcana Naturae Detecta. 4to. (6), 568, (14) pp. *With a portrait of the author, an engraved frontispiece, 11 folding-plates, 16 full-page engravings and 30 engravings in the text.* Half-vellum.

Delft, Hendric Krooneveld, 1695. *sFr. 2,900.-*

FIRST EDITION. Leeuwenhoek's work was published in a series of over threehundred letters. This volume contains most of his important discoveries reported in 92 letters mainly to the Royal Society of London, to Robert Hook, Christopher Wren and Constantin Huygens.

"Leeuwenhoek made remarkable discoveries in the anatomy of man and the higher and lower forms of animal and plant life - he investigated two hundred and fourteen animal types. He gave the first reasonable accurate account of the red blood corpuscles in both vertebrates and invertebrates by studying the walls of the vessels that controlled the movement of the blood in the capillaries and tried to measure the blood velocity. Together with the work of Malpighi these studies completed Harvey's discoveries. Leeuwenhoek examined the fibres of the muscles and their increased size in contraction, the structure of the lens of the eye, of the skin and the teeth. On the teeth he found certain micro-organisms and he gave the first illustration of various kinds of bacteria... Leeuwenhoek first fully described spermatozoa and protozoa. He discovered infusoria and rotifera, the insect nature of cochineal, viviparous reproduction in aphids and the harmful effect of these insects on plants. He studied the development of mussels and eels and the spinning and poisonous apparatus of spiders. He described the life history of the ant and proved that what had been believed to be ant eggs were really their pupae and their real eggs were much smaller. He noticed starch granules in the tissue of plants and the minute globular particles of which yeast consists... One can say with truth that (in spite of some earlier speculations, particularly by Fracastoro) protozoology, bacteriology and microbiology **begin** with Leeuwenhoek, his work remained a collection of valuable observations; no general system or theory was developed from it. There were no successors until the nineteenth century when Ehrenberg, Pasteur and others refounded these sciences" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, pp. 99-100).*

Fine copy, despite some very light browning.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 166; Milestones of Science, no. 128; Wolf, A History of Science... in the 16th and 17th Centuries, II, pp. 420-22; Bulloch, The History of Bacteriology, pp. 19-29; Hanlin/Martin, The Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 173 Lechevalier/Solotorovsky, Three Centuries of Microbiology, pp. 383-386; Cole, History of Comparative Anatomy, pp. 255-270; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, pp. 248-249; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 134-135; Egerton, Leeuwenhoek as a Founder of Animal demography, in "Journ. Hist. Biol." I (1968), pp. 1-22; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VIII, pp. 126-130; Singer, History of Biology, pp. 166-169; Nordenskiöld, History of Biology, pp. 164-166.

See reproduction on page 42.

No. 30. Leeuwenhoek. Arcana Natura Detecta. Delft, 1695.

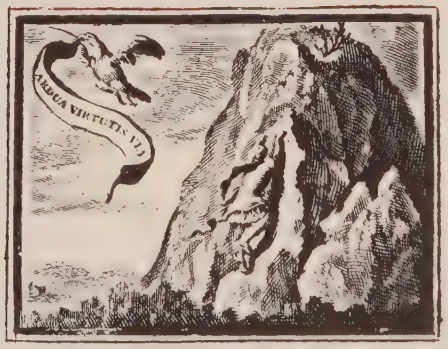
31. LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716). Essai de Théodicée sur la Bonté de Dieu, la Liberté de l'Homme et l'Origine du Mal. 8vo. 27 leaves, 660, 99 pp.

Amsterdam, Isaac Troyel, 1710. - Bound with:

- - -. Causa Dei asserta per Justitiam ejus, cum caeteris ejus perfectionibus, cunctisque actionibus conciliatam. 8vo. 44 pp. 1 folding table. Contemporary calf, gilt back, preserved in a box.

Amsterdam, Isaac Troyel, 1710. *sFr. 7,900.-*

ESSAIS
DE
THEODICÉE
SUR LA
BONTÉ DE DIEU,
LA
LIBERTÉ DE L'HOMME
ET
L'ORIGINE DU MAL.



A AMSTERDAM,
Chez ISAAC TROYEL, Libraire.
MDCCX.

AN

ESSAY

CONCERNING

Humane Understanding.

In Four BOOKS.

Quam bellum eſt velle confiteri potius neſcire quod neſcias, quam iſta effutientem nauſeare, atque ipſum ſibi diſplicere ! Cic. de Natur. Deor. *l.* 1.

LONDON:

Printed for *Tho. Baſſet*, and ſold by *Edw. Mory* at the Sign of the *Three Bibles* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. MDCXC.

No. 32. Locke. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. 1690.

FIRST EDITION of Leibniz' only large work on philosophy published during his lifetime. It is in this work that his theology is minutely worked out and his view of the universe as the best possible world defended. In it he contends that faith and reason are essentially harmonious, and that nothing can be received as an article of faith which contradicts an eternal truth, though the ordinary physical order may be superseded by a higher. The ordinary arguments for the being of God are retained by Leibniz in a modified form. Descartes' ontological proof is supplemented by the clause that God as the "ens a se" must either exist or be impossible. In the cosmological proof he passes from the infinite series of finite causes to their sufficient reason which contains all changes in the series necessarily in itself, and he argues teleologically from the existence of harmony among the monads without any mutual influence to God as the author of this harmony.

For Leibniz the universe in its harmonious order is thus the realisation of the devine end, and as such must be the best possible. The teleology of Leibniz becomes necessarely a *Théodicée*. God created a world to manifest and communicate His perfection, and, in choosing this world out of the infinite number that exist in region of ideas, was guided by the principium melioris. With this through going optimism Leibniz has to reconcile the existence of evil in the best of all possible worlds. With this end in view he distinguishes between metaphysical evil or imperfection, which is inconditionally willed by God as essential to creat beings; physical evil, such as pain, which is conditionally willed by God as punishment or as a means to greater good, and moral evil.

Fine copy with the usual very light browning.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 177; Ravier, nos. 67, 68; Iwanicki, Leibniz et les Démonstrations Mathematiques de l'Existence de Dieu (1933); Grua, G. Jusiprudence Universelle et Théodicée selon Leibniz (1953); Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, p. 431.

See reproduction on page 43.

PHILOSOPHY WITHOUT DOGMA

32. [LOCKE, John (1632-1704)]. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. Folio. 6 unnumbered leaves, 362 pp., 11 leaves (index). Contemporary calf, lightly rubbed.

London, Printed for Thomas Basset, 1690. *sFr. 7,500.-*

FIRST EDITION (FIRST ISSUE), with the inverted 'SS' and the irregularly placed ornament on the title-page.

The *Essay concerning Human Understanding* embodies Locke's philosophy. It was the first attempt on a great scale, and in the Baconian spirit, to estimate critically the certainity and the adequacy of human knowledge. The 'Introduction' to the *Essay* is the keynote to the whole. The ill-fortune of men in their past endeavours to comprehend themselves and their environment is attributed in a great measure to their disposition to extend their inquiries into matters beyond the reach of human understanding. To inquire with critical care into the "original, cetainty and extent of human knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion and assent" is accordingly Locke's design in this *Essay*. Excluding from his enquiry "the physical consideration of the mind", he sought to make a faithful report, based on an introspective study of consciousness, as to how far a human understanding of the universe can reach.

"Locke's influence was wide and deep. In political, religious, educational, and philosophical thought he inspired the leading minds of England, France, America and to some extent, Germany. He disposed of the exaggerated rationalism of Descartes and Spinoza; he laid the groundwork for a new empiricism and advanced the claims for experimentalism. Voltaire, Montesquieu, and the French Encyclopedists found in Locke the philosophical, political, educational, and moral basis that enabled them to prepare and advance the ideas which eventuated the French Revolution. In America, his influence on Jonathan Edwards, Hamilton, and Jefferson was decisive. Locke's zeal for truth as he saw it was stronger that his passion for dialectical and logical niceness, and this may account for the fact that his work prepared the ground for action as well as thought" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy,* IV, p. 502).

Fine copy of this very rare issue, which also may be recognized by the word 'certainly' at the end of the dedication. In later edition this word was changed to 'extremely'. Also the word 'some' in line 15 of the "Epistle to the Reader" is lacking. Other characteristics of this issue: the dedication is undated, and page 287 is misnumbered 269, further p. 296 is misnumbered 294 and p. 303 is misnumbered 230.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 164; Grolier Club, One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature, no. 36; Pforzheimer Catalogue, no. 599; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 168-176; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 183-192.

See reproduction on page 44.

THE FATHER OF MODERN GEOLOGY AND A PIONEER OF THE DESCENT THEORY

33. LYELL, Charles (1797-1875). The Principles of Geology. 3 vols. 8vo. XV, 511 pp.; XII, 330, (2) pp.; XXXI, (1 errata), 398, 109, (3 advertisement) pp. *With 3 maps of which two are folding, 8 engraved plates, two of which are colored, and numerous illustrations in the text.* Original red cloth, carefully rebacked, two volumes have the editor's back labels preserved.

London, J. Murray, 1830-1833. *sFr. 2,900.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Charles Lyell was trained as a lawyer, and it would seem to be as much for his forceful presentation of his case as for any novelty of views that his 'Principles of Geology' became the great classic that it undoubtedly is. The book passed through numerous editions, of which perhaps the most interesting are the first and the tenth, of 1867, when he accepted Darwin's theory. The book is very readable and persuasive, and made it difficult for anybody to go on believing in sudden catastrophes rather then in the uniform operation of laws over an immensely long period of time. Lyell included an account of the history of geology: his predecessors had been led into being prodigal of violence because they had been parsimonious of time, and they had been occupied with the land, when in fact deposition was proceeding under the sea" (Knight, *Natural Science Books in English 1600-1900,* p. 172).

Fine uncut set, some very light marginal staining and some light browning.

Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 96; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 70; Milestones of Science, no. 140; Adams, The Birth and Development of the Geological Science, p. 125; Nordenskiöld, History of Biology, pp. 455-457.

See reproduction opposite.

PRINCIPLES

OF

GEOLOGY,

BEING

AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE FORMER CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE,

BY REFERENCE TO CAUSES NOW IN OPERATION.

BY

CHARLES LYELL, Esq., F.R.S.

FOR. SEC. TO THE GEOL. SOC., &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

MDCCCXXX.

No. 33 Lyell. 1830-33.

THE

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

OF

THE SEA.

BY M. F. MAURY, LL.D.,

LIEUT. U. S. NAVY.

NEW YORK:
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
329 & 331 PEARL STREET,
FRANKLIN SQUARE.
1855.

No. 34. Maury. 1855.

THE FOUNDATION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

34. MAURY, Matthew Fontaine (1806-1873). The Physical Geography of the Sea. 8vo. XXIV, (25)-274 pp. *With 4 illustrations in the text and 8 large folding plates.* Original cloth, gilt lettering on spine and a gilt vignette on the front panel.

New York, Harper & Brothers, 1855. *sFr. 1,200.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST MAJOR TEXTBOOK OF MODERN OCEANOGRAPHY. It was reprinted several times and was translated into six European languages.

Maury was first an officer in the U.S. Navy, served then Emperor Maximilian in Mexico and became later professor of physics at the Virginia Military Institute. In 1853 Maury organized a conference in Bruxelles, the first of a series of international meteorological meetings. But his plans for the conference to unify weather reportimg for both land and sea ran into opposition. At the insistance of the American and British governments the Bruxelles conference dealt only with the sea.

15 Jours

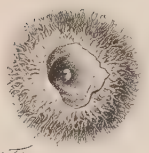


Fig. 1.

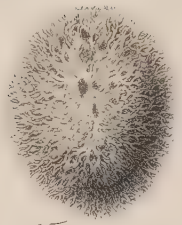


Fig. 2.

21 Jours

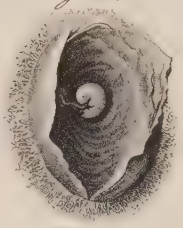


Fig. 3.

45 Jours.

Fig. 4.

2 Mois

Fig. 5.

3. Mois

Fig. 6.

4 Mois

Fig 7.

5. Mois

Fig. 8.

A. Chazal del.

Forestier Sculp.

No. 35. Maygrier. Nouvelles Démonstrations d'Accouchemens. Paris 1822-27.

Maury's main work includes a general discussion about coast lines, tides, currents, the atmosphere, the salts of the sea, the action of winds, the depths of the oceans, the climate and other phases of the ocean and its life. Maury, with the help of three lines measured for the laying of the transatlantic cable. He also sketched the first section and the first map of the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.

Fine copy.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 71; Milestones of Science, no. 143; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IX, pp. 195-197; J. Leighly, M.F. Maury and his Time in "Proccedings of the First International Congress of the History of Oceanography", Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique de Monaco, spec. no. 2 (1968), pp. 47-59.

See reproduction on page 47.

ONE OF THE MOST SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED OBSTETRICAL HANDBOOKS

35. MAYGRIER, Jacques Pierre (1711-1834). Nouvelles démonstrations d'accouchemens. Folio. X, 80, (2) pp. *With a large folding plate and 79 full-page engravings.* Half-calf.

Paris, Béchet, 1822-(1827). *sFr. 3,800.-*

FIRST EDITION. Maygrier was fisrt a surgeon in the army and went later to Paris to study anatomy and obstetrics. He became a pupil of Antoine Dubois, the accoucheur of the Empress Marie Louise, and had soon a wide reputation as an experienced practician.

The splendid illustrations, executed with the utmost accuracy, were drawn by Antoine Chazal and engraved by Forestier and Couché fils. In the first half of the nineteenth century, some medical illustrations as these, have preserved a vivid and pittoresque character, which disappeared in later works.

Maygrier's *Nouvelles démonstrations d'accouchements* were published in 20 issues of 4 plates with text each for over five years, so it has become difficult to find a complete copy as ours is.

Hahn/Dumaitre, Histoire de la Médecine, p. 351; Hirsch IV, p. 136 ("prachtvolles Kupferwerk"); STC of Books Printed before 1851 in the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, p. 53 and plate 9; Waller 6375.

See reproduction opposite.

MESMERISM

36. MESMER, Friedrich Anton (1733-1815). Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnetisme Animal. Small 8vo. 1 blank leaf, half-title, VI, 85 pp. Contemporary marbled wrappers, preserved in a cloth folder.

Geneva & Paris, Didot le Jeune, 1779. *sFr. 2,500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Mesmer himself was undoubtedly sincere, despite his theatrics; but he never realized the implication of his discovery and methods. Suggestibility on the part of the patient can, without question, be the key to his recovery; and ha-

ving found this out Mesmer became, unwittingly, a pioneer of psychotherapy. Since his time the investigation of how to release subconscious states through auto- and hetero-suggestion has continued, and the whole field of extra-sensory perception and spiritualism has affinity with mesmerism. Much more important scientifically were the experiments of Braid in Scotland and Charcot in Paris, and the development of psychoanalysis: Freud's first experiments were on hypnotic patients; and Jung was particularly close to mesmerism in his belief that consciousness could transcend time and space" (PMM).

Fine uncut copy.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 225; Garrison-Morton 4992; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 285; Waller 6505; Thornton, Medical Books, p. 143; Hunter/MacAlpine, Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry, pp. 480-486; Zilboorg, A History of Medical Psychology, pp. 342-357; Alexander/Selesnick, The History of Psychiatry, pp. 169-172; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 334-335; Boring, The History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 116-119.

See reproduction below.

MÉMOIRE

SUR LA DÉCOUVERTE

DU

MAGNÉTISME

ANIMAL;

Par M. MESMER, *Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Vienne.*

A GENEVE;

Et ſe trouve

A PARIS,

Chez P. Fr. Didot le jeune, Libraire-Imprimeur de MONSIEUR, quai des Auguſtins.

M. DCC. LXXIX.

No. 36 Mesmer. 1779.

PRINCIPLES

OF

POLITICAL ECONOMY

WITH

SOME OF THEIR APPLICATIONS TO SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY

JOHN STUART MILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.
M.DCCC.XLVIII.

No. 37. Mill. 1848.

37. MILL, John Stuart (1806-1873) Principles of Political Economy, with some of their applications to Social Philosophy. 8vo. 2 vols. XVI, 593, (3) pp., 2 leaves (advertisements); XV, (1) 549, (1) pp., 1 leaf (adv.) Original green cloth with the original printed paper labels on the back.

London, John W. Parker, 1848. *sFr. 1,750.-*

FIRST EDITION of Mill's principal work on economics, which became the outstanding textbook for a long time.

"In the writings of John Stuart Mill, there came a break with the most cherished tradition of economic liberalism. Mill held that the processes of production alone, and not those of distribution, were subject to the control of natual law and hence not to be disturbed by human legislation. This view of course opened the way for any type of legislation regulating wages, interest, rent and profits" (Backer, Barnes, *Social Science from Lore to Science,* II, p. 607).

Catalogue of the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature, no. 35525; Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, V, pp. 320-321; Kress C 7500; Roll, A History of Economic Thought, p. 353; Wittaker, A History of Economic Ideas, pp. 222-226.

See reproduction opposite.

A FORERUNNER OF THE MOTION PICTURE

38. MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard (1830-1904). Animals in Motion. An Electro-Photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Progressive Movements. Oblong folio. X (including a portrait of the author), 264 pp. *With numerous illustrations.* Original cloth, gilt lettering.

London, Chapman & Hall, 1899. *sFr. 1,900.-*

ORIGINAL EDITION of this pioneer work in the history of cinematography, which is an abridgement of Muybridge's eleven folio volumes with 781 photoengravings, the great costs of which restricted its sale to a very few copies.

Muybridge was employed by the American philantropist Leland Stanford, Ex-Governor of California and owner of a large stable, to record the motion of horses. "Muybridge had originally started with one camera, but as the work proceeded more cameras were added until finally a battery of twenty-four instruments placed side by side was employed. The shutter in each camera was at first operated by a string which the horse broke as he passed in front of the lens. Later this method was changed so that the operation of the shutter was secured electrically... In 1884, Muybridge became connected with the University of Pennsylvania, where his studies on animal locomotion were continued until 1887. He then returned to England to make his home. When the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was opened, Muybridge was invited to give lectures on animal locomotion at the Fair and an elaborate 'Zoopraxographical Hall' was constructed for him" (Taft, *Photography and the American Scene,* 1942, pp. 405-410).

Milestones of Science, no. 148; Garrison-Morton 650; Gernsheim, History of Photography (1951), pp. 329-331; Singer, A History of Technology, V, pp. 737-740.

See reproduction on page 52.

THE LEAP.

Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.]

SERIES 69.

CLEARANCE, LANDING, AND RECOVERY.

Horse "Daisy."

Springing from ●, landing on △.

39. MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard (1830-1904). The Human Figure in Motion. An Electro-Photographic Investigation of Censecutive Phases of Muscular Actions. Oblong folio. (2), 280, 4 (advertisement) pp. *With a portrait of the author and numerous illustrations.* Original editor's cloth.

London, Chapman & Hall, 1901. *sFr. 1,900.-*

FIRST EDITION. Muybridge returned to the United States in October 1882 after a successful lecture tour in Europe. The University of Pennsylvania was willing to promote his work which should be supervised by a scientific committee. "A committee of guarantors was formed to advance the preliminary expenses, and in the spring of 1884 Muybridge recommenced work... Human movement was recorded for both sexes and all ages, clothed and naked, at work and at play, and in almost all possible actions, the majority of the models being students or graduates of the University. Wild animals were photographed at the zoologocal gardens of Philadelphia in the summer and autumn of 1885, after which the investigations were terminated. It was then said that more than 100,000 plates had been exposed and 30,000 dollars spent. To recover some of the outlay and to make the results generally available, the work was published in 1887 under the title *Animal Locomotion, an electro-photographic investigation of consecutive phases of animal movement* with text by Dr. H. Allen Professor of Physiology at the University. The plates, not counting the margins, vary from 30,5 cm high x 23 cm wide to 15 cm high to 45,5 cm wide, and were printed by the Photogravure Company of New York. The work comprised 781 photo-engravings bound in eleven folio volumes, containing over 20,000 figures of moving men, women, children, animals, and birds, and remains to this day the most comprehensive publication of its kind. The high price of 600 dollars restricted the sale of the complete work to 37 libraries and institutions, but hundreds of selections were subscribed for by the leading artists and scientists of both sides of the Atlantic. For such selections the price was 100 dollars for 100 plates. With a view to making his *magnum opus* available to a larger public, Muybridge decided in 1898 to republish the most important plates on a reduced scale by the half-tone process. The two volumes, *Animals in Motion* and *The Human Fugure in Motion,* were published in 1899 and 1901 respectively by Chapman & Hall, London (Gernsheim, *The History of Photography,* 1955, pp. 329-331).

Taft, Photography and the American Scene, (1942), pp. 405-410; Garrison-Morton 651; Singer, A History of Technology V, pp. 737, 740.

THE SUPERMAN

40. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich Wilhelm (1844-1900). Also sprach Zarathustra. Dionysos-Dithyramben. 8vo. 4 parts in one volume. 114 pp.; (4), 103 pp.; (4), 119 pp.; *portrait of the author,* 134 pp., 1 leaf, 21 pp., 1 leaf. Contemporary half-calf, rubbed.

Leipzig, C.G. Naumann, (1886)-1891. *sFr. 1,000.-*

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION OF THE FIRST THREE PARTS AND FIRST (PUBLIC) EDITION OF THE FOURTH PART. "The overman is the type approximated by Goethe. The human being who has organized the chaos of his passions, given style to his character, and become creative. Aware of life's terrors, he affirms life without resentments. Nietzsche intends the word 'overman' always as a this-wordly antithesis to God. Instead of conceiving perfection as given, man should conceive it as a task. The term is ne-

ver applied to an individual, and Nietzsche plainly considered neither himself nor Zarathustra, whom he often ridiculed, an overman" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, V, p. 511).

The first three parts were separately published in 1883-1884. In 1886 Nietzsche reissued them at his own expenses, changing only the title leaves. The fourth part was already printed in 1885 in an edition of 40 copies, strictly limited to his friends, upon which he enjoined absolute secrecy. An edition for sale was finished towards the end of 1890, but only released for sale by Nietzsche's sister in 1892, three years after his incurable insanity.

"It was Nietzsche who before Freud gave a sort of history of human instinctual develeopment" (Zilboorg, *A History of Medical Psychology*, p. 483).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 370; Alexander/Selesnick, A History of Psychiatry, pp. 222-223; Merz, A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century, II, pp. 394-395; Zimmermann, Nietzsche Bibliographie, no. 34 and pp. 224.

See reproduction below.

Also
sprach Zarathustra.

Ein Buch
für
Alle und Keinen.
Von
Friedrich Nietzsche.

Vierter und letzter Theil.

LEIPZIG.
Druck und Verlag von C. G. Naumann.
1891.

No. 40. Nietzsche. 1886-91.

RADIO-ACTIVITY

BY

E. RUTHERFORD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.C.

MACDONALD PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1904

No. 46. Rutherford. 1904.

REGINA VIRTVS
I QVATTRO LIBRI
DELL'ARCHITETTVRA
Di Andrea Palladio.
Ne' quali, dopo un breue trattato de' cinque ordini, & di quelli auertimenti, che sono piu necessarij nel fabricare;
SI TRATTA DELLE CASE PRIVATE,
delle Vie, de i Ponti, delle Piazze, de i Xisti, et de' Tempij.
CON PRIVILEGI.
IN VENETIA,
Appresso Dominico de'
Franceschi.
1570.

No. 41. Palladio. I Quattro libri dell'Architettura. Venice, 1570.

41. PALLADIO, Andrea (1508-1580). I Quattro Libri dell'Architettura. Folio. 67, (1 blank) pp.; 66 (i.e. 78) pp., 1 blank leaf; 46 pp., 1 leaf; 128 pp., 4 leaves of which the last is blank. *With an architectural woodcut for each title of the four books, illustrated with woodcuts throughout, many of them are of full-page size.* Rebound in its original contemporary limp vellum.

Venice, Domenico de' Franceschi, 1570. *sFr. 8,900.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. "Palladio's lasting influence on architectural style in many parts of the world was exercised less through his actual building than through his textbook. This is divided into four sections: orders and elementary problems, domestic building and town planning and temples. Palladio's style was directly inspired by Roman classical models through the writings of Vitruvius and Alberti. Its characteristics are those of classicism: symmetry, order, fixed mathematical relations of the parts to each other and to the whole, logic and monumentality. Though it is true that Palladio in his later period adopted some of the mannerist vernacular, his buildings remained essentially classical, in contrast to the baroque style of the period in Rome and Piedmont...Palladio left no successors, his book exerted a powerful influence on contemporary architecture and classical ideals until the end of the eighteenth century. In England this was due in the first place to his enthusiastic follower Inigo Jones... 'Palladianism' became a party label in the world of conoisseurship and England blossemed with buildings in the 'Palladian style' two centuries after Palladio had created it. From England the style made its way into Scotland, Ireland and America" *(Printing and the Mind of Man,* p. 57).

A very light marginal stain at the last pages otherwise a fine copy.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 92; Fowler Architectural Collection, no. 212; Berlin Ornament Catalogue, no. 2592; Cicognara, no. 594; Schlosser, La Letteratura Artistica, pp. 414-415; Wolf, A History of Science... in the 16th and 17th Centuries, pp. 478-479.

See reproduction on page 55.

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF GERMAN BOOK ILLUSTRATION IN THE EARLY 16TH CENTURY

42. PINDER, Ulrich (d.1510 or 1519). Speculum Passionis Domini Nostri Ijesu Christi. Folio. Title, XC leaves (lacking the last blank). *Illustrated with 76 woodcuts of which 39 are full-page (5 repeated) by Hans Schäufelein, Hans Baldung Grien and one by Hans von Kulmbach.* 19th century blind-stamped green morocco (Trautz-Bauzonnet).

Nürnberg, (Friedrich Peypus for the) Sodalitas Celtica, 1507. *sFr. 14,000.-*

FIRST EDITION of this magnificently illustrated Passion, one of the most outstanding achievements of German book illustration in the early 16th century. "The text of this Passion, which is taken partly from the New Testament and partly from the wri-

No. 42. Pinder. Speculum Passionis. Woodcut by Hans Schäufelein.

tings of the Church Fathers, is illustrated with 76 woodcuts of which 39 are full-page. With this extensive series of large woodcuts, comparable only to Dürer's 'Apocalypse', Pinder created a new type of devotional book in which the illustrations are equal to the text. It is possible that the success of this 'picture book' caused Dürer to publish in bookform his three great woodcut series (Great Passion, Life of the Virgin and Apocalypse) in 1511" (cf. the exhibition catalogue *Meister um Albrecht Dürer*, Nürnberg 1961, p. 60 ff).

Of the 30 full-page woodcuts by Hans Schäufelein all but the Crucifixion (verso of the title-page) appear here for the first time. It is also the first book to contain cuts with Schäufelein's signature. They are carefully described by M.C. Oldenbourg in *Die Holzschnitte des Hans Schäufelein* (1964), pp. 26 ff. There is a close relationship between this Passion and Dürer's work. While taking up some ideas by Dürer -especially from the Great Passion- Schäufelein in turn furnished Dürer with several concepts of composition for his small woodcut Passion (cf. *Meister um Albrecht Dürer*, p. 61).

The three full-page and 17 smaller woodcuts, which Hans Baldung Grien contributed to this work, are carefully listed in the catalogue *Hans Baldung Grien*, (Karlsruhe, 1959), pp. 305 ff. The full-page woodcut by Hans von Kulmbach has formerly been attributed by C. Dodgson to Wolf Traut (cf. Winkler, *Kulmbach-Holzschnitte*, p. 9).

Ulrich Pinder was personal physician to the Elector Frederick of Saxony, and a prominent member of the "Sodalitas Celtica". This association of friends of Conrad Celtis, the noted "German arch-humanist", published several works, and the private press of the group is believed to have been located in Pinder's house, who later used the Sosalitas Celtica types in books published under his name.

A beautiful copy in perfect state of preservation of this extremely rare woodcut book. From the library of Baron de Lassus à Valmirande, with his book-plate.

Fairfax Murray Cat., no. 333; Proctor 11031; Muther 897; Dodgson I, p. 505; II, p.5, 17 (2-31).

See reproduction on page 57.

43. PIRANESI, Giovanni Battista (1720-1778). Vedute di Roma. Large folio. 64 etchings, the plates measuring up to 51 x 63,5 cm. With ample margin all around. All the plates are in first or early states. In a late 18th century blind stamped and gilt calf binding with the ex libris of Baronet Heathcote of Bursley.

Rome, Giambattista Piranesi, (1748 et seq.). *sFr. 45,000.-*

FIRST ISSUE of this first publication of Piranesi's *Vedute*. In the first *Catalogo* etched by the author (see Turin, Galleria Civica d'Arte Moderna, *Giovanni Battista Piranesi*, 1961-62, p. 174) there are only sixty plates mentioned, and indeed, it is known that the first albums issued contained only 60 or 64 plates as the present. Within the first Roman set there are some four states. In the present album 25 etchings are in the very first state. Arthur Hind, who consulted over 22 public and private collections in order to edit his monograph could locate only one impression in the first state of the *Interior of the Lateran* (H. 44, in this album no. 10), three impressions of the *Ponte Molle* (H. 64, our no. 44), and two impressions of the *Ponte Lugano* H. 68, our no. 45) in first states. When Piranesi completed his series of views in virtually a dozen editions each time an addition appeared the early plates had to be reprinted.

No. 43. Piranesi. Vedute di Roma. Collection of 64 etchings. Rome, 1748 et seq.

Karl Lehmann has said of Piranesi: "No other single individual has impressed posterity with his interpretation of a period of art as Piranesi has by his vision of Roman architecture. After two hundred years, his sweeping and comprehensive visual statements are still hauntingly powerful in their hints about what he called the magnificence of Roman architecture. His conjuring of that magnificence ranks equal in his oeuvre with the articulation of his wild dreams in the *Carceri*, his inexhaustible visions of the complexity of Rome in the *Vedute*, his uncanny and pervasive imagery of decay and his gigantic archeological exploration of ancient Rome. As one man's work his recording of its monuments was more extensive and fruitful than the achievement of any other man: it has preserved for us an enormous store of things now lost, and in many instances, his drawings are still the best records of others still extant" (Karl Lehmann, "Piranesi as Interpreter of Roman Architecture" in *Piranesi*, Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Mass., 1961, p. 88).

Piranesi's achievement as an interpreter of Roman architecture was as great on a technical level as it was on an iconographic level or pictorial one. No artist before or since has been able to convey on a flat printed surface, in black and white, the sculptural effects which proliferate in the *Vedute*. The effect of elements jumping as it were, off the page, can of course, be nowhere observed as well as in these first and early impressions.

Detailed list of the states of the plates on request.

See production on page 59.

THE QUANTUM THEORY

44. PLANCK, Max (1858-1947). Ueber eine Verbesserung der Wien'schen Spectralgleichung. 8vo. In: "Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft". Vol. 2, no. 13, pp. 202-204.

And:

- - -. Ein vermeintlicher Widerspruch des magneto-optischen Faradayeffects mit der Thermodynamik. In: "Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft". Vol. 2, no. 14, pp. 206-210.

And:

- - -. Zur Theorie der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum. In: Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft". Vol. 2, no. 17, pp. 237-245. Cloth.

Berlin, Johann Ambrosius Barth, October-December 1900. *sFr. 3,500.-*

I. and II. FIRST EDITION of this two papers in which is prefigured the final formulation of the quantum theory (see III). The principal subject of the first paper is the equation of Willy Wien, which was an attempt to deal with variations in radiation transmission on the basis of an erroneous assumption. In his dealings with the same problem, Planck isolated the difficulty, and here properly describes the spectral energy distribution of black bodies. As in the case of so many major scientific discoveries, courage is required to suggest that existing theories, assumed to

Zur Theorie des Gesetzes der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum; von M. Planck.

(Vorgetragen in der Sitzung vom 14. December 1900.)

(Vgl. oben S. 235.)

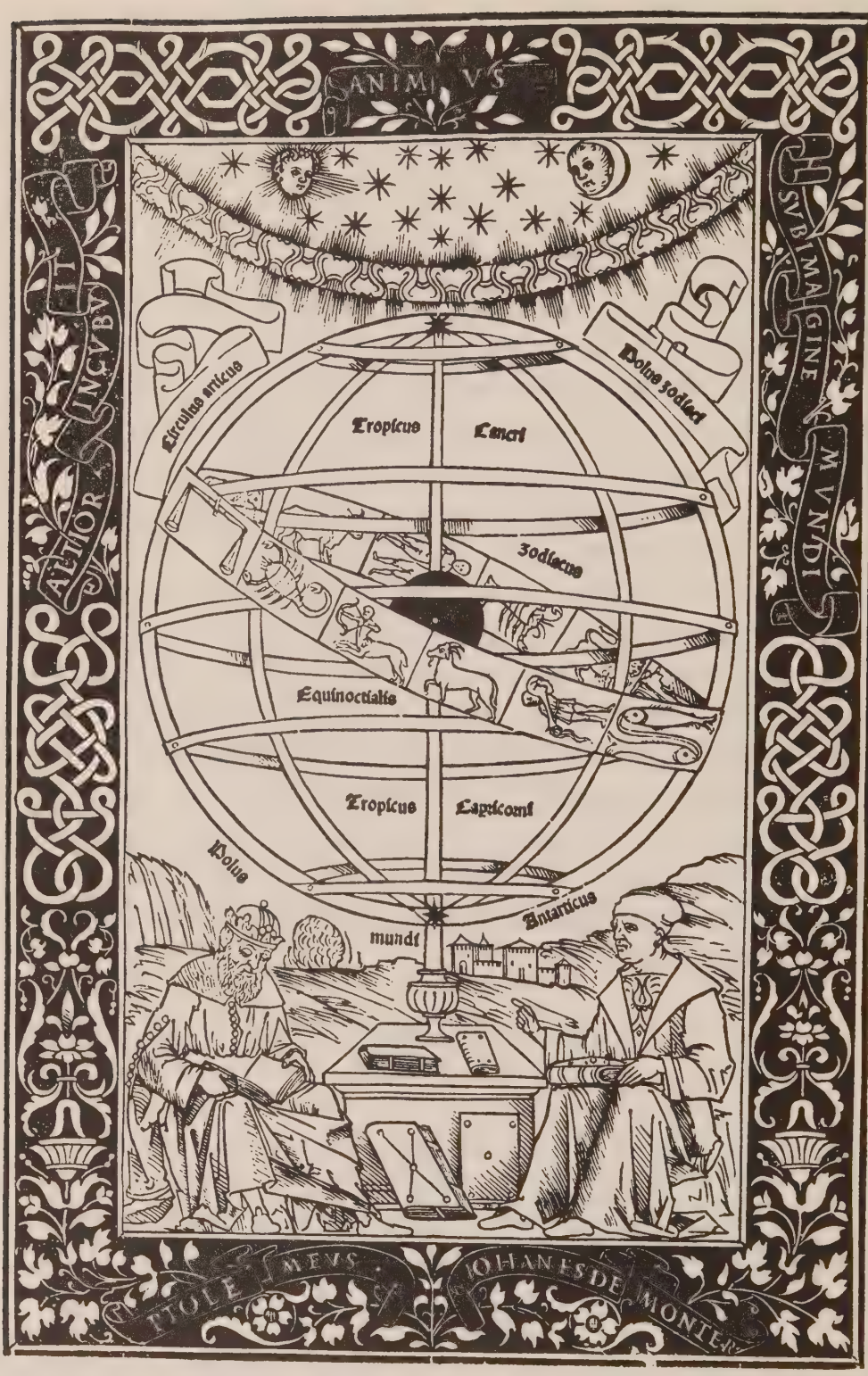
M. H.! Als ich vor mehreren Wochen die Ehre hatte, Ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf eine neue Formel zu lenken, welche mir geeignet schien, das Gesetz der Verteilung der strahlenden Energie auf alle Gebiete des Normalspectrums auszudrücken [1]), gründete sich meine Ansicht von der Brauchbarkeit der Formel, wie ich schon damals ausführte. nicht allein auf die anscheinend gute Uebereinstimmung der wenigen Zahlen, die ich Ihnen damals mitteilen konnte, mit den bisherigen Messungsresultaten [2]), sondern hauptsächlich auf den einfachen Bau der Formel und insbesondere darauf, dass dieselbe für die Abhängigkeit der Entropie eines bestrahlten monochromatisch schwingenden Resonators von seiner Schwingungsenergie einen sehr einfachen logarithmischen Ausdruck ergiebt, welcher die Möglichkeit einer allgemeinen Deutung jedenfalls eher zu versprechen schien, als jede andere bisher in Vorschlag gebrachte Formel, abgesehen von der WIEN'schen, die aber durch die Thatsachen nicht bestätigt wird.

be law, are wrong or inapplicable. Planck had such courage, and in the second of this addresses he begins to hint that such a declaration may be necessary, thus indicating that the seeds of the quantum theory, born only six weeks later, had already taken root in his mind.

III. FIRST EDITION of Planck's celebrated announcement of the Quantum Theory. "The quantum theory has affected virtually every branch of physics. Its earliest and one of its most significant developments was Einstein's application of the theory to what is known as the 'photo-electric-effect'... As with the theory of relativity, so with the quantum theory the classic hypothesis of the continuity of force still holds good, not only in everyday life but in some spheres of scientific enquiry" *Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 235).*

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, 24 a; Printing and the Mind of Man no. 391; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 166; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 311-316; D'Abro, The Rise of the New Physics, pp. 457-459; 907-913; Hoffmann, The Strange Story of the Quantum, pp. 15-29; Partington, A History of Chemistry, IV, P. 956; Max Planck in seinen Akademie-Ansprachen (1948), nos. 44, 45, 48.

See reproduction above.



No. 45. Regiomontanus. Epytoma in Almagestum Ptolemei. 1496.

PTOLEMY EXPOUNDED

45. REGIOMONTANUS (Müller), Johannes (1436-1476). Epytoma in Almagestum Ptolemei. Small folio. 108 leaves, the last blank. *Xylographic title page, full-page woodcut on leaf A3 verso, hundreds of woodcut diagrams and large initials throughout the text and the printer's device at the end.* Bound in 18th century mottled quarter calf over limp vellum, preserved in a quarter morocco box.

Venice, Johannes Hammann, 1496. *sFr. 11,500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The importance of this book lies in the fact that it enshrines, within the editor's commentary, the first appearance in print, in a Latin translation from the Greek, of the monumental compedium of Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria known as the *Almagest* (an Arabic portmanteau word derived from the Greek for 'the great astronomer'). Its editor, Johannes Müller of Königsberg (Franconia), called after his birthplace Regiomontanus, had studied in Vienna under the astronomer Peuerbach, who had begun this translation of an abbreviated version of the *Almagest*. After Peuerbach's death Regiomontanus visited Italy where he became attached to Cardinal Bessarion. He studied Greek and after finding another, more accurate manuscript of the text he finished the edition of Ptolemy's great work and had it published in Venice.

"The *Almagest* is an encyclopedia of astronomical knowledge - much of it derived from Hipparchus, whose original texts are lost - which established astronomy as a mathematical discipline. It contains an elaborate theory of the planets, the discovery of the second inequality of the moon's motion (known as evection), the determination of the distance of the moon, an exposition of spherical and plane trigonometry and an account of the construction and use of astronomical instruments" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 23).*

Very fine tall and crisp copy with ample margins, preserving all the extensive woodcuts along the sides.

Hain 13806; BMC IV, 427; Goff R-111; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 89; Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 40; Klebs 841; Essling 895; Sander 6399; Dreyer, A History of Astronomy from Thales to Kepler, p. 290; Taton, The Beginning of Modern Science, p. 53; Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 49.

See reproduction opposite.

THE NUCLEAR ATOM

46. RUTHERFORD, Ernest (1871-1937). Radio-activity. 8vo. (2), VIII, (2), 399, (1) pp. Original cloth.

Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1904. *sFr. 750.-*

FIRST EDITION. "After the discovery of the thorium emanations in 1900, new concepts of atomic structure followed from the brilliant experiments of Rutherford. A new theory of atomic disintegration was proposed, then the nuclear natur of the atom. He discovered and named alpha, beta and gamma rays emitted from radioactive salts and

predicted that disintegration of some radioactive elements would generate helium. He also produced in laboratory the first transmutation of one element into another" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science,* no. 51).

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 91; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 296-307; D'Abro, The Rise of the New Physics, pp. 473-476; Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences III, 2, pp. 336-338.

See reproduction on page 54.

DE

L'ALUMINIUM.

SES PROPRIÉTÉS,

SA FABRICATION ET SES APPLICATIONS,

PAR

M. H^te. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE,

OFFICIER DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR, MAÎTRE DE CONFÉRENCES A L'ÉCOLE NORMALE, MEMBRE CORRESPONDANT DE L ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE GÖTTINGEN, MEMBRE HONORAIRE DE L'INSTITUTION ROYALE DE LONDRES, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE PHYSIQUE DE GENEVE, ETC.

PARIS,

MALLET-BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE

DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE.

Quai des Augustins, 55.

1859

(L'Auteur et l'Éditeur de cet Ouvrage se reservent le droit de traduction.)

No. 47. Sainte-Claire Deville.

THE

Black Book;

OR,

CORRUPTION UNMASKED!

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

PLACES, PENSIONS, AND SINECURES,

THE REVENUES OF THE CLERGY AND LANDED ARISTOCRACY;

The Salaries and Emoluments in Courts of Justice and the Police Department;

THE EXPENDITURE OF

THE CIVIL LIST;

THE AMOUNT AND APPLICATION OF THE DROITS OF THE CROWN AND ADMIRALTY;

The Robbery of Charitable Foundations;

The Profits of the Bank of England, arising from the Issue of its Notes, Balances of Public Money, Management of the Borough Debt, and other Sources of Emolument;

THE DEBT, REVENUE, AND INFLUENCE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY;

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES, DEBT, AND SINKING-FUND.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

Correct Lists of both Houses of Parliament; showing their Family Connections, Parliamentary Influence, the Places and Pensions held by themselves or Relations; distinguishing also those who voted against Catholic Emancipation, and for the *Seditious Meeting* and *Press-Restriction Bills*: the whole forming a complete Exposition of the

COST, INFLUENCE, PATRONAGE, AND CORRUPTION

OF THE

BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

London:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN FAIRBURN,

2, BROADWAY, LUDGATE-HILL.

1820.

No. 49. Wade. 1820.

ALUMINUM

47. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, Henri Etienne (1818-1881). De l'Aluminium. Ses propriétes, sa fabrication et ses applications. 8vo. IX, 176 pp. *With an engraved folding plate.* Original printed wrappers.

Paris, Mallet-Bachelier, 1859. *sFr. 700.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION. Sainte-Claire Deville was one of the most prolific and versatile chemists of the nineteenth century, making major contributions in most areas of his science. This work is the starting point for the development of the industrial production of aluminum.

"Sainte-Claire Deville, under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon III of France, undertook a study of possible methods of making the metal commercially. In 1854, he

first developed a method of manufacturing his two raw materials, aluminium chloride and sodium. By heating sodium carbonate with charcoal, sodium was made at the then low cost of about 5 s. per oz. Pure alumina was made from the mineral bauxite, a widely distributed ore originally found at Le Baux, Provence. The bauxite, containing between 50 and 65 per cent alumina, was crushed and digested with caustic soda, the sodium aluminate leached out with water and the solution filtered, and pure alumina precipitated by blowing in carbon dioxide. The calcinated alumina was then heated with charcoal in a stream of chlorine to produce aluminium chloride, a volatile solid... Some 50 tons of aluminium were made by this process in Sainte-Claire Deville's factories at Salindres, and later at Nanterre, between 1855 and 1888, during which period the price of the metal fell from £ 12 to 50 s. per lb, the average purity being about 97 per cent" (Singer, *A History of Technology*, V, pp. 91).

Milestones of Science, no. 173; M. Dumas, Henri Sainte-Claire Deville et les débuts de l'industrie de l'aluminium, in "Revue d'Histoire des Sciences", 2 (1949), pp. 352-357; Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 131; Duveen, Bibliotheca Alchemica et Chemica, p. 524; Bolton, Select Bibliography of Chemistry, I, p. 795; Partington, A History of Chemistry, IV, pp. 497-98.

See reproduction opposite.

PHILIPPE DESPORTES' COPY OF THE CELEBRATED COMO VITRUVIUS

48. VITRUVIUS POLLIO, Marcus (1st century B.C.). De Architectura Livri Dece traducti de Latino in Vulgare affigurati. Folio. 8 unnumbered leaves, CLXXXIII leaves, 1 leaf (errata). *With 10 full-page and 106 half-page and smaller woodcuts.* Vellum over boards.

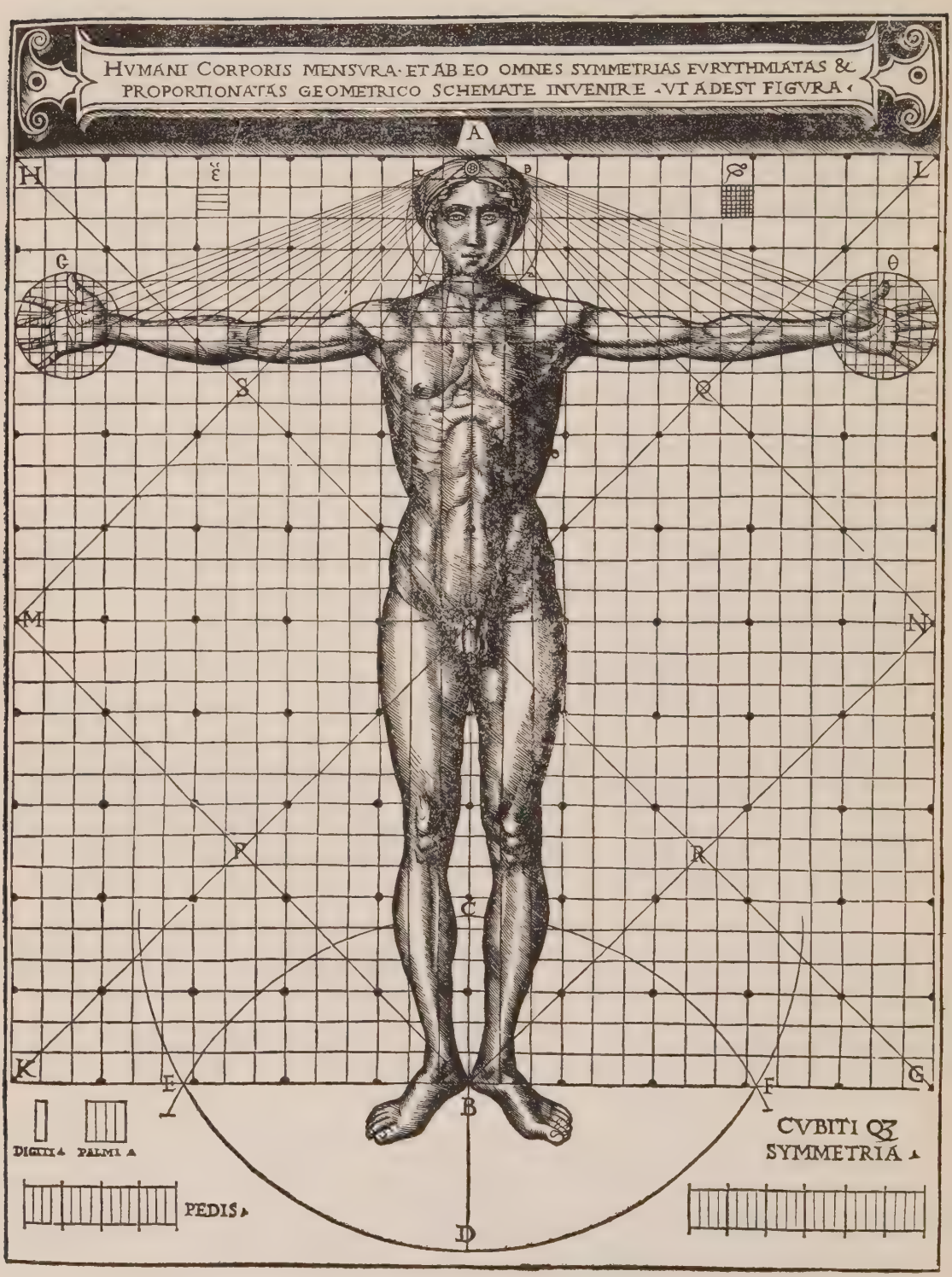
Como, Gotardo da Ponte Milanese, July 15, 1521. *sFr. 22,500.-*

FIRST EDITION of the most lavish edition of the "De Architectura" ever printed and one of the most sumptuous Italian illustrated books of the 16th century, furthermore it is the first translation in a living tongue. It was translated by Bono Mauro of Bergamo and Benedetto Giovio of Como, and provided with a commentary of Cesare Cesariano,who also engraved at least one of the woodcuts, that which bears his initials C.C. and is dated 1519.

Alfred W. Pollard in the *Catalogue of Italian Books, Dyson Perrins Collection,* no. 232; tells the story of the publication of this magnificent book, while the historians of woodcut have commented often and at length on the beauty of the illustrations. Kristeller in *Lombardische Graphik,* pp. 59-61, points out that the style and technique of Leonardo are closely approached by the illustrations of Cesariano for the Vitruvius of 1521. Kristeller believes that the drawings for these illustrations were undoubtedly executed by a pupil of Leonardo. Even the beautiful large initials are Milanese in origin.

This attribution to the studio of Leonardo is further underscored in Lippmann's work on *Italian Wood Engravings*, pp. 151-152: "The vigorous Leonardesque manner, combined with the energetic and fine drawing, which we observe in a number of illustrations of the Vitruvius of 1521, give this edition a special value. Among the best woodcuts (and there are many excellent ones), we recognize a goodly number which appear to have been transported directly from Leonardo's own drawings, particularly in the section of human proportion".

Besides their sheer beauty, the illustrations of this work are famous for their earliest representation of Gothic architecture in a printed book, such as that of



G

No. 48. Vitruvius. De Architectura. Como, 1521.

the dome of Milan and other constructions - aqueducts, towers, mausoleums, theatres, baths, etc. - and such technical problems as cogwheels, steam hammers, mills, and the like, to all of which depictions Leonardo da Vinci himself seems to have stood as a "godfather". (cf. Röttinger, *Holzschnitte zur Architectur des Vitruv*, pp. 15-6).

Very fine copy despite a marginal stain at the title page, which bears the autograph signature of the well-known poet Philippe Desportes (1545-1606), the "French Tibullus".

Berlin Ornament Catalogue 1802; Fowler Architectural Catalogue, no. 395; Cicognara 698; A.F. Johnson, Decorative Initial Letters (1931), pp. 48-49; Poleni, Excercitationes Vitruvianae, pp. 28-33; Sander 7696; Schlosser, La Letteratura Artistica (1967), pp. 251-252; Lumovski, I Maestri dell'Architettura Classica da Vitruvio al Scamozzi, pp. 65 ff.; S.S. Ludovici, Illustrazione del Libro e Incisione in Lombardia nel '400 e '500 (1960), pp. 60-61; Baroni, Osservazioni su Cesare Cesarino, in "Maso Finiguerra", V (1940), fasc. 1, 2.

See reproduction opposite.

THE BATTLE FOR REFORM

49. WADE, John, ed. (1788-1875). The Black Book; or Corruption unmasked! 8vo. 2 leaves, 480 pp. Contemporary calf, rebacked, gilt panels.

London, John Faiburn, 1820. *sFr. 800.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The massive compilation of all the electoral abuses under the old system was one of the most influential documents in the struggle which led to the passing of the first Reform Act (1832). It is avove all a practical document, and the emphasis on the need to have a practical as well as an equitable representation of the poeple lies at the root of parliamentary democracy" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, Exhibition Catalogue, p. 90).*

Kress C 638; Catalogue of the Goldsmiths Library of Economic Literature II, 23079; DNB Index, p. 1349.

See Reproduction on page 64.

THE AIRPLANE

50. WRIGHT, Wilbur (1867-1912). Some Aeronautical Experiments. 8vo. In: "Journal of the Western Society of Engineers", vol. VI, no. 6. pp. 489-510. *With 11 photographic illustrations in the text.* Original grey printed wrappers.

Chicago, December 1901. - And:

- - -. Experiments and Observations on Soaring Flight. 8vo. In: "Journal of the Western Society of Engineers", vol. VIII, no. 4. pp. 400-417. *With 8 photographic illustrations in the text.* Original printed wrappers, preserved in a cloth folder.

Chicago, August 1903. *sFr. 3,900.-*

Starting a Flight.

VERY RARE FIRST EDITIONS. The paper of 1901 is the first appearance of the Wright brothers' experiments. In it they describe the gliders - the first fully practical in history - with which they made some hundreds of perfectly controlled glides.

The Wright brothers "began their serious aeronautical experiments in 1899 with the construction of a biplane kite whose wings could be helically twisted to present differing angles of incidence to the wind, and thus to provide a control in roll (lateral control). In 1900 they took their first full-size glider to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, where they were to master the art of flight control in three seasons of glider flight. With their improved No. 3 glider of 1902 they had learned to offset the troublesome drag caused by the twisting (warping) of the wings by use of a vertical rear rudder, and thus to establish the control which has been used ever since" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 237).*

Dibner Heralds of Science, no. 185; Gibbs-Smith, The Invention of the Aeroplane, pp. 37-42, 46; Singer, History of Technology, V, p. 407.

See reproduction above.

A D D E N D A

51. DARWIN, Charles (1809-1882). The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals. 8vo. VI, 374, 4 (advertisements) pp. *Illustrated with 7 heliotypes and 21 illustrations in the text.* Original green cloth, gilt lettering on spine.

London, J. Murray, 1872. *sFr. 400.-*

FIRST EDITION with which Darwin started the modern era in animal psychology. This work "contains studies of facial muscles and means of expression in man and mammals, emission of sounds, erection of hair, and so forth, and their correlation with suffering, sobbing, anxiety, grief, despair, joy, love, devotion, reflection, meditation, sulking, hatred, anger, pride, disdain, shame, surprise, fear, horror, acceptance (affirmation), and rejection (negation). With this book Darwin founded the study of ethology (animal behavior) and conveyance of information (communication theory) and made a major contribution to psychology" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* III, p. 575).

Freeman, no. 281; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, p. 472; Watson, Great Psychologists, p. 309.

DEDICATION COPY

52. EARLE, Pliny E. (1809-1892). Institutions for the Insane, In Prussia, Austria and Germany. 4to. (2), 229, (1), 16, (2) pp. Contemporary cloth.

Utica, The New York State Lunatic Asylum, 1853. *sFr. 950.-*

EXCESSIVELY RARE APPARENTLY UNRECORDED FIRST EDITION privately printed at the Lunatic Asylum at Utica. This is Earle's important account on German and Austrian mental hospital practice, based on observations made during his journey through Europe in 1834, on which he visited 35 asylums.

"Earle did much to diffuse knowledge of views on insanity and how the insane were treated in Germany... His book played an important part towards making psychiatry international... 'With a knowledge of the labors of these distinguished modern pioneers, Pinel and Tuke' he wrote 'and of their compeers and successors in their na-

INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE INSANE,

IN

PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

BY PLINY EARLE, M. D.

ONE OF THE VISITING PHYSICIANS TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK; LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM; FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF NEW-YORK, AND OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

"Poi sem venuti al luogo ov'io t'ho detto
Che vederai le gente dolorose,
Ch' hanno perduto il ben del intelletto
Quivi sospiri, pianti, ed alti guai
Risonovan."—*Dante.*

But "they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—*Isaiah*

UTICA

PRINTED AT THE NEW YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

1853

tive countries, we have pursued our way without the endeavour to push our researches beyond the limits of Great Britain and France'. It was to correct the 'general impression... that, aside from the countries mentioned, the nations of Europe had made but little progress in this department of profession' that he gave his detailed account of German psychiatry and mental hospital practice. From it are chosen the development of psychiatric journals; a summary of the tenets of the 'Psychic', 'Somatic' and 'Psycho-Somatic' schools; views on the optimum size of asylums and the then much debated question whether curable and supposed incurable patients should be separated in special hospitals; and finally how psychiatry may best be taught, from which the astonishing fact emerges that the first chair of psychological medicine was established as early as 1811 in Leipzig" (Hunter & MacAlpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, p. 1014).

Our copy bears on the fly leaf the following dedication:"Dr. Purple With the respects of the Author". Samuel Smith Purple (1822-1900) was practicing medicine in New York. From 1848-57 he was chief editor of the New York Journal of Medicine. He was the founder of the library of the New York Academy of Medicine and was its president from 1875-1876.

Hunter & MacAlpine, op. cit. pp. 1014-1018 (quoting the public first edition of 1854); Hirsch II, p. 568.

See reproduction opposite.

PSYCHIATRY WITHOUT PSYCHOLOGY

53. GRIESINGER, Wilhelm (1817-1868). Die Pathologie und Therapie der psychischen Krankheiten. 8vo. VIII, 396, (2) pp. Boards.

Stuttgart, Adolph Krabbe, 1845. *sFr. 800.-*

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION of Griesinger's textbook which opened new ways in the treatment of mental diseases.

"Mental diseases were somatic diseases, he proclaimed - specifically, diseases of the brain. Although in his textbook he demonstrates a unique intuitive insight into the psychological reactions of patients, he seems unaware that it was intuitively that he worked. Diagnoses were to be made only on the basis of causes, and the causes were always physiological. He saw no difference between organic and functional disorders. Many of the psychological reactions were due to *reflex* actions of the brain; psychology might be nothing more than reflex action. In this thought he was the forerunner of Bechterev's and Pavlov's reflexological ideas and also of the more mechanistic American behaviourism of the twentieth century... Griesinger admitted that he knew no psychology; in his foreword to the textbook he definitely stated that he followed the psychological priciples of the philosopher Herbart. In standing firmly for a psychiatry without psychology Griesinger fulfilled a historical need of German psychiatry - that of removing from psychiatry the heavy semitheological incrustrations from which it had suffered ever since the Reformation" (Zilboorg, *A History of Medical Psychology*, pp. 436-347).

Garrison-Morton 4930; Hunter & McAlpine, Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry, p. 1032; Alexander/Selesnick, Geschichte der Psychiatrie, pp. 201-203; Zilboorg, op. cit. pp. 235-238.

54. HIS, Wilhelm (1831-1904). Die Anatomische Nomenclatur. 4to. IV, 180 pp. *With two folding plates and many illustrations in the text.* Boards.

Leipzig, Veit & Co., 1895. *sFr. 350.-*

FIRST EDITION. His who was a student of Johannes Müller, Remak, Virchow and Kölliker, established the great Anatomisches Institut at Leipzig in 1875. He was also one of the founders of the Archiv für Anthropologie and of the Anatomische Gesellschaft, and "in 1895 he drew up its report on the revision of anatomical nomenclature (B.N.A.) which, it is said, reduced current anatomical terms by about 80 per cent" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 572).

"His was largely responsible for the Basle Nomina Anatomica, the first attempt to produce a standard anatomical nomenclature" - Garrison/Morton.

Garrison/Morton 423; Waller 46016; Dictionary of Scientific Biography VI, p. 436; Thornton Medical Books, p. 150; Schweizer Aerzte als Forscher, Entdecker und Erfinder (1945) pp. 77-78; Hanlin/Martin, The Heirs of Hippocrates, 360.

55. JANET, Pierre (1859-1947). L'Automatisme Psychologique. Essai de psychologie expérimentale sur les formes inférieures de l'activité humaine. 8vo. 4 leaves (first blank), 496 pp. Cloth, original printed wrappers bound in.

Paris, Félix Alcan, 1889. *sFr. 300.-*

FIRST EDITION of this important work by the pupil and successor of Charcot, which went into six editions by 1913. "As a result of clinical investigation, Janet came close to a conception of unconsciousness as a dynamic process. He had spoken of 'automatic' activities as early as 1889 in his doctoral thesis and had discussed the 'unconscious'. As for treatment itself, Janet found that under hypnosis these 'forgotten' experiences can often be recalled to the patient and that the symptoms, the origin of which was unknown, could be traced back to their source, and after hypnotic suggestion, would even disappear" (Watson, *The Great Psychologists*, p. 341).

Alexander/Selesnick, A History of Psychiatry, pp. 227-228; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 699-701.

56. KLAGES, Ludwig (1872-1956). Handschrift und Charakter. 8vo. 1 vol. of text and one of illustrations. IX, 157 pp. *Illustarted with 113 examples of writings on 24 plates.* Original blue cloth.

Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1917. *sFr. 300.-*

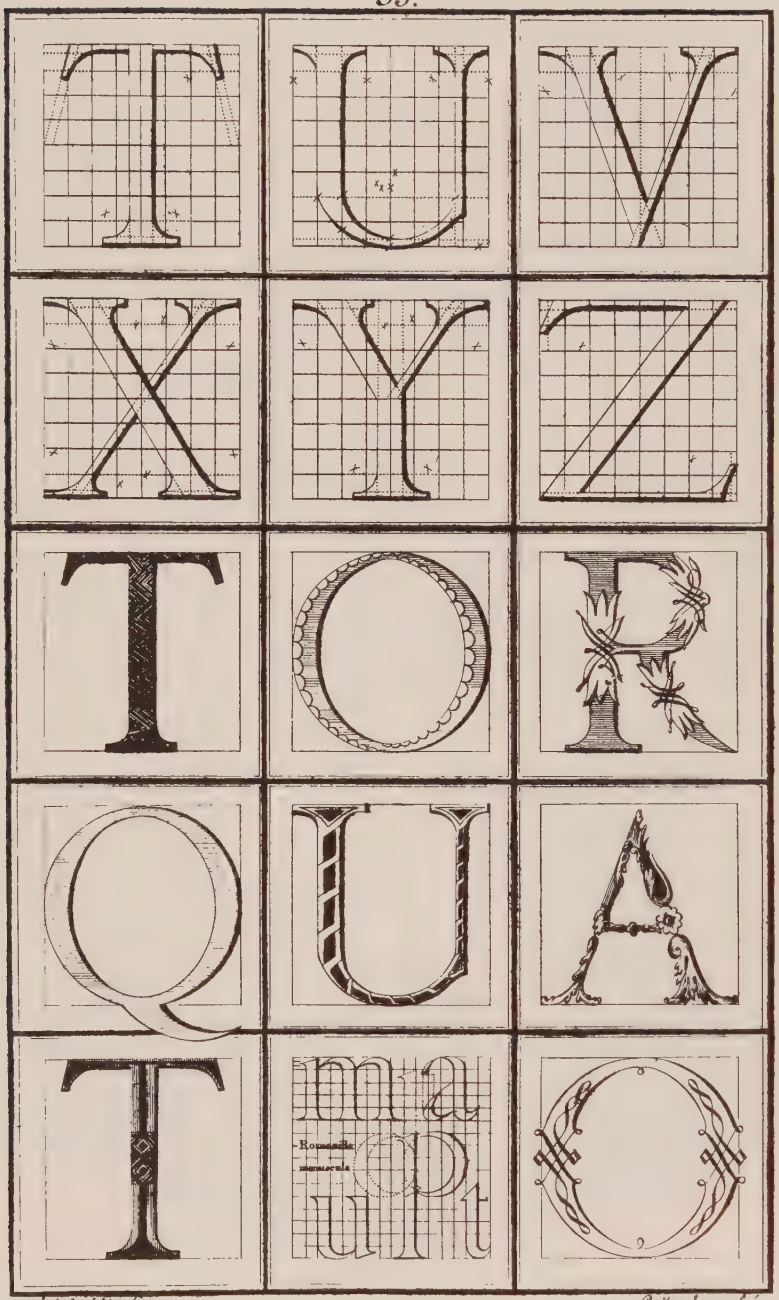
FIRST EDITION. Klages was the principal representant in psychology of the vitalist movement that swept Germany from 1895 to 1915. His most important work was directed toward the formulation of a science of character that would establish the undifferentiated union of the life forms that had been ruptured by the emergence of ego in the human species.

Alexander/Selesnick, The History of Psychiatry, p. 331; Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, IV, p. 343.

57. KUSSMAUL, Adolf (1822-1902). Untersuchungen über das Seelenleben des neugeborenen Menschen. 8vo. 40 pages. Boards, original printed wrappers bound in.

Leipzig & Heidelberg, F.C. Winter, 1859. *sFr. 500.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION of one of the earliest scientific investigation of the psychic life of newborn.



Torio lo delineó. Castro lo grabó.

No. 58. Torio de la Riva. Arte de escribir. 1798.

"Kussmaul began as an army surgeon, becoming later professor at Heidelberg, Erlangen, Freiburg and Strassburg. His earlier studies were upon the changes of color in the eye (1845), the effect of the circulation upon movements of the iris (1856), the relation between anemia and epileptiform convulsions (1857). Of greater importance were his monograph on the psychology of the new-born infant (1859), on mercurial salivation and its relation to constitutional syphilis (1861), and on disorders of speech (1877). He addes much to the knowledge of tetany and osteomyelisis. Equally brilliant were his contributions to diagnosis and therapeutics" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 621).

Garrison-Morton, no. 4971.

58. TORIO DE LA RIVA Y HERRERO, Torquato (1759-1820). Arte de escribir por reglas y con muestras, segun la doctrina de los mejores autores antiguos y modernos, extrangeros y nacionales: acompañado de unos principios de aritmetica, Gramatica y Ortografia Castellana. Small folio. XXVIII, 418 pp. *With an engraved title, frontispiece portrait of Conde de Trastamara and 58 full-page plates.* Contemporary calf, gilt panels and back, red edges.

Madrid, Joaquin Ibarra, 1798. *sFr. 1,700.-*

FIRST EDITION of this beautiful writing book, amongst the most influential ever published. In 1801 King Charles IV declared this work the official manual for all Spanish schools, universities and academies.

Torio "was a men of extensive culture who had studied several languages, an uncommon accomplishment for a master of calligraphy at that time. Torio, in addition to being an excellent writing master, is above all praised as an able and impartial critic and historian of the art, credited with reforming the bad taste which he considered prevalent among the Spanish scribes of his time... The 'Arte de Escribir' is an extensive and detailed treatise on the origin of the art of writing and its development up to Torio's days, with chapters on the theory and teaching of calligraphy, Spanish and foreign calligraphers, principles and rules of arithmetic, etymology and social customs" (C. Marzoli, *Calligraphy, 1535-1885*, no. 71).

"The wonderful beauty, airiness and grace of Torio's lettering caused its appearance to be greeted with great enthusiasm; it was declared the only model to which one should aspire in the art of writing. This is not surprising, since the advantages of Palomares system are employed, and his major defects corrected... The specimens of our penman were engraved by the best artists then working in Spain: the two Asensios (José and Francisco), Pedro Manuel Gangoiti (all three authors of important writing books of their own) and José Castro" (E. Cotarelo y Mori, *Diccionario Biografico y Bibliografico de Caligrafos Españoles, 1916, II, pp. 272-281).*

Very fine copy of this beautiful volume, printed on the famous press of Joaquin Ibarra.

Berlin Ornament Catalogue 5251; Palau 334.355; Blanco y Sanchez, Arte de Escritura (1910), pp. 272-279; Bonacini, Bibliografia delle Arti Scrittorie, no. 1890; Rico-Blanco, Diccionario de Caligrafos Españoles (1903), p. 172.

See reproduction on page 73.

No. 59. Vosmaer. Principes Hollandiae. Engraving by Ph. Galle.

59. VOSMAER, Michael. Principes Hollandiae et Zelandiae Domini Frisiae. Small folio. 87 pages, *including an engraving on the title (the allegory of Holland) and 36 full-page engravings by Philip Galle.* Red morocco, gilt ornaments on the panels, gilt inside dentelles and edges (Capé).

Antwerp, Christophe Plantin for Philip Galle, 1578. *sFr. 3,400.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION of this remarkable set of engraved portraits in contemporary costumes or full armour of the Counts of Flanders from Theodore of Aquitaine to Philip II King of Spain. The portraits are faced by Latin poems relating to the persons represented. At the end is a chronological list, containing the names of the Counts of Holland, those of their wives, place of burial, duration of their reign and the year of their death.

The drawings for this splendid set of 36 portraits are by Willem Thybaut (1524-1597) of Gouda, a glass painter, and one of the foremost artists in his time. He draw the portraits from ancient paintings in the Carmelite convent of Haarlem. The original drawings are still preserved in the Museum at Haarlem. The portraits for this edition were then engraved by the wellknown artist and art dealer Philip Galle (1537-1612).

Very fine copy, two marginal tears (not affecting the text) carefully repaired.

Brit. Mus. STC of Dutch Books, p. 209; Funk, Le Livre Belge à Gravure, p. 202 and 410; Hollstein, Dutch and Flemish Etchings, Engravings and Woodcuts, VII, p. 82, nos. 648-684; Wurzbach, Niederländisches Künstlerlexikon, I, p. 567, no. 24.

60. WEININGER, Otto (1880-1903). Geschlecht und Charakter. Eine prinzipielle Untersuchung. 8vo. XXIII, 599 pp. Half-morocco.

Wien & Leipzig, W. Braumüller, 1903. *sFr. 350.-*

FIRST EDITION. Weininger committed suicide at the age of 23, after having finished "Geschlecht und Charakter", his famous contribution to the theory of sex. The work went through 26 editions, was translated into many languages and was one of the most discussed books in the beginning if this century.

D. Abrahamson, The Mind and Death of a Genius, (New York, 1946); P. Brio, Die Sittlichkeitsmetaphysik Otto Weiningers, (Vienna, 1927).

See reproduction on page 75.

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INDEX

Agassiz, J. L. R. 1
Appert, F. N. 2
Archimedes 3
Aston, F. W. 4

Baglivi, G. 5
Barth, H. 6
Barthez, P. J. 7
Bernardus 8
Bichat, M. F. X. 8a
Birgitta 9
Bodoni, G. 10
Boucher de Perthes, J. 11

Comte, A. 12
Cruveilhier, J. 13
Cuvier, G. L. D. 14, 15

Darwin, Ch. 51
Dodart, D. 16

Earle, P. 52
Estienne, Ch. 17

Faraday, M. 18
Fridolin, S. 19
Fulton, R. 20

Galton, F. 21
Gauss, C. F. 22
Goethe, J. W. v. 23, 24
Griesinger, W. 53

Hahnemann, S. 25
His, W. 54
Horatius 26

Janet, P. 55

Klages, L. 56
Koch, R. 27
Kussmaul, A. 57

Lagrange, J. L. 28
Law, W. 29
Leeuwenhoek, A. v. 30
Leibniz, G. W. 31
Locke, J. 32
Lyell, Ch. 33

Maury, M. F. 34
Maygrier, J. P. 35
Mesmer, F. A. 36
Mill, J. S. 37
Muybridge, E. 38, 39

Nietzsche, F. 40

Palladio, A. 41
Pinder, U. 42
Piranesi, G. B. 43
Planck, M. 44

Regiomontanus, J. 45
Rutherford, E. 46

Sainte-Claire Deville, H. 47

Torio de la Riva, T. 58

Vitruvius 48
Vosmaer, M. 59

Wade, J. 49
Weininger, O. 60
Wright, W. 50

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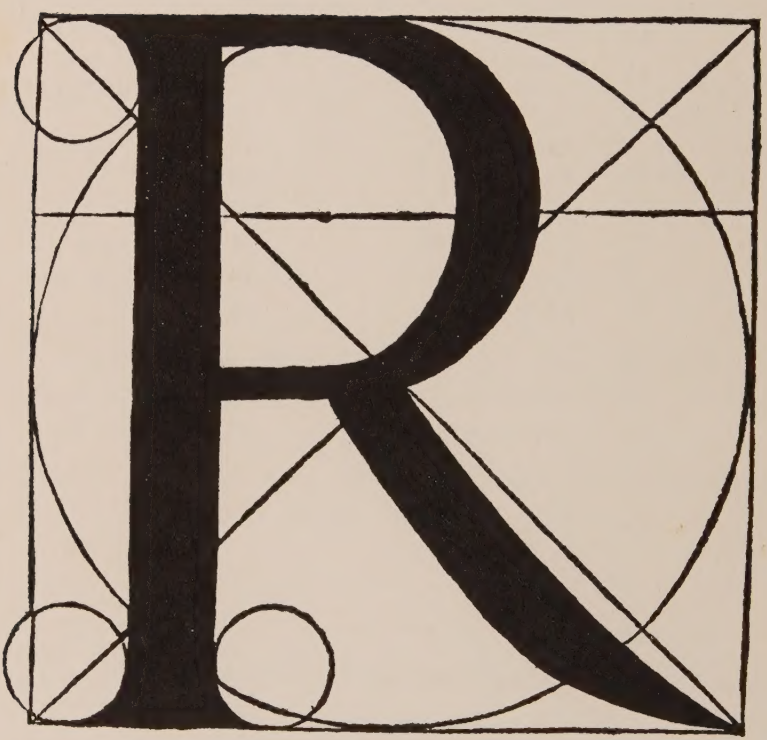

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